

Arthur Smith  
118 Bowdler St. Leeds

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1021.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.  
          { STAMPED .. 7d.

## TO the ELECTORS of NOTTINGHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—  
In compliance with a Requisition originated by the Working Class among you, and very numerous signed by all sections of the Liberal Party, I have to announce myself as a Candidate to represent you in Parliament at the ensuing Election. My intimate connection with your Borough, and my frequent appearance among you, have already, to some extent, rendered you familiar with my sentiments on most public questions of importance, but to obviate the possibility of mistake, I gladly place before you a brief statement of my political opinions.

If it is your pleasure to elect me, I shall enter the House of Commons untrammelled by any personal ties, but anxious to support the present Liberal Government, and especially that section of it which appears to be thoroughly in earnest in the advocacy of the old principles of "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform."

The Reform of the Representation, I am of opinion, is the foremost question of the present time; and it is due, I think, to the honour of any Liberal Government that a comprehensive and a well-considered measure should, in redemption of past pledges, be introduced into the next Parliament. A professedly Liberal Administration will show itself, in my judgment, unworthy of support unless it is prepared to stand or fall by the adoption or rejection of such a measure. A very substantial addition to the present number of Electors; a re-adjustment, in many instances, of Representatives in proportion to Population and Property by the withdrawal of members from small and decaying Boroughs, and by the conferring them upon unrepresented Towns or Districts; together with the protection of the Ballot, available for weak and dependent voters, are changes which follow naturally in the wake of the great Reform Bill of 1832, and are now required by the growth, since that period, of our population, intelligence, and property. It is unjust, and therefore it is unsafe, that in a country which boasts itself of its freedom, electoral privileges should continue restricted to so small a class, and the maintenance of order and liberty will be secured and not imperilled by a real and large extension of the rights of citizenship. In preference to any enumeration of details, I avow myself in favour of extending and strengthening popular influence in the Government of the country.

The character of a Nation is greatly determined by its laws; and while I observe the continued pauperism, criminality, and drunkenness, which degrade and oppress so many thousands of our fellow countrymen, I am concerned that, without increasing the scope and number of our enactments, every legal facility should be given to the poor man to acquire property, to the criminal to return to paths of virtue and honour, and to all classes without partiality to enjoy their share of that material prosperity by which this age is especially distinguished.

The religious condition of the people is a subject which has engaged my attention, and, while deeply sympathising with upright and conscientious men of all denominations in their efforts to teach truth and righteousness, I believe that the time is come when all compulsory payments for the support of religion should absolutely cease; and that the disentanglement of all religious communities from the thralldom and support of the State is being brought about by the progress of enlightened public opinion, and will be attended by the most beneficial results.

I will gladly avail myself of suitable opportunities to interchange opinions with you on topics of public interest, and to give you any further explanation that may be thought necessary.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL MORLEY.

London, 20th May, 1865.

## GOSPEL OAK CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

OAK VILLAGE, KENTISH TOWN AND HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.

The FOUNDATION STONE of this CHAPEL will be LAID on WEDNESDAY, May 31st, at Four o'clock, by

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.;

And the Dedication Prayer will be offered by  
The Rev. THOMAS BINNEY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at Half-past Six, when a Report will be presented by the Minister, the Rev. RICHARD H. SMITH, late of Hanley, Staffordshire, and the Meeting addressed by Revs. SAMUEL MARTIN, EDWARD WHITE, A. MACKENZIE, B.A., JOHN NUNN; and by EDWARD M. LILL, Esq., CHARLES E. MUDIE, Esq., JOHN CARVELL WILLIAMS, Esq.

Tea will be provided at Five o'clock in the Schoolroom of Haverstock Chapel, kindly lent for the occasion.  
Oak Village can be easily reached by "bus to the "Mother Shipton," or rail to Chalk Farm and Kentish Town stations.

## SOUTHEND CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

The FOUNDATION STONE of the above place of worship will be LAID on TUESDAY, May 30th, by ISAAC PERRY, Esq., of Chelmsford.

The Rev. E. T. EGG, of Woodford, will deliver an Address.

The proceedings to commence at 2.30.  
A PUBLIC TEA-MEETING will be held in the Evening at Five o'clock.

A train leaves Fenchurch-street at 10.45, reaching Southend at 12.30. Luncheon will be provided at the Royal Hotel at one o'clock.

## LAMBETH RAGGED-SCHOOLS, DOUGHTY-STREET, LAMBETH-WALK.

By the kind permission of the Churchwardens and Overseers, a FANCY BAZAAR in aid of the Funds of the above School, will be held at the VESTRY HALL, KENNINGTON-GREEN, near Kennington Park, on WEDNESDAY, May 24th, and two following days. Open from Twelve till Nine. Admission on the first day, 2s. each; on the second and third days, 1s. each.

## THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

PARK CHAPEL, CROUCH-END, HORNSEY,

Will be conducted (p.v.) in the following order:—

On SUNDAY, May 28, 1865, the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A. (of Claydon's Chapel) will Preach in the Morning at Eleven o'clock; and the Rev. J. MARK WILKS (of Holloway Chapel) in the Evening, at Half-past Six.

On the following WEDNESDAY, May 31, the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN (of Westminster), will Preach in the Morning, at Twelve o'clock; and the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B. (of Surrey Chapel) in the Evening, at Half-past Six.

Collections will be made at the close of each Service.

\* \* A Cold Collation will be provided at the close of the Morning Service. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

Tea at Five o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BRITISH and FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on MONDAY EVENING, May 29th.

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P., President, in the Chair. The following, amongst other gentlemen, will address the Meeting: C. Buxton, Esq., M.P.; W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P.; Sir T. Powell Buxton, Bart.; the Rev. Dr. Storrs, (Cincinnati); the Rev. Elias Schrenk (West Coast of Africa); the Rev. Dr. Curwen; and Dr. F. Tomkins (recently from the United States).

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Six o'clock precisely. Tickets for the Platform and Reserved Seats to be obtained at the Society's Office, 27, New Broad-street, E.C.

## ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE for INFANTS.

4, ALBERT-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S VILLE, UPPER HOLLOWAY, N.

(In connection with the Orphan Working School.)

For Infants of both Sexes, from any part of the Kingdom. Under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.

On WEDNESDAY, May 31st, 1865, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL. ROBERT HANBURY, Esq., M.P., will preside.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Sec.

Office, 55, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

LENMEN MAWR, a picturesque village on the coast of North Wales, is one of the most salubrious and romantic spots in the whole of that lovely district. It affords unrivalled facilities of access to the mountains that take their rise from the seashore.

Many VILLAS and COTTAGES, in addition to a commodious and elegant HOTEL, have been recently erected for the accommodation of VISITORS. In any of these villas may be had LODGINGS on as moderate terms as at any of the neighbouring watering-places. To meet the convenience of Visitors, the Welsh Independents have erected a commodious CHAPEL, and have secured the services of eminent English ministers, who will preach twice every Sunday during the season:—

The Rev. P. THOMSON, M.A., of Manchester, will preach on the Sabbath June the 25th and July the 2nd.

The Rev. JAMES MAXN, of Birkenhead, on the Sabbath July the 9th and 16th.

The Rev. M. SPENCER EDWARDS, of Bath, on the Sabbath July 23rd and 30th.

The Rev. G. B. JOHNSON, of Birmingham, on the Sabbath August 6th and 13th.

The Rev. CLEMENT DUKES, M.A., of London, on the Sabbath August 20th and 27th, and also on the Sabbath September 3rd and 10th.

The Rev. E. EDMUNDS, the resident minister, would be glad to facilitate the settlement of any families who may wish to visit the place for the first time.

## LONDON.—BERNARD'S PRIVATE HOTEL and BOARDING-HOUSE is unsurpassed for Cleanliness, Comfort, and Economy.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

1, Granville-square, Wharton-street, King's-cross-road.

"I have been in the habit of travelling in England and America, but never felt more satisfied than I have done while staying at Mrs. Bernard's Hotel. It is quite a home."—Mr. E. B. Spence, Darlington.

## LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

37, QUEEN'S-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.

Bed, from 1s. 6d.; Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. The above house is well and centrally situated. There is a spacious Coffee-room overlooking the Square; it is within five minutes' walk of Holborn, and near the Inns of Court, British Museum, St. Paul's, &c.; and admirably suited for Parties, either on pleasure or business.

## STATIONERY PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house.

Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862" kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Station, London-bridge, S.E.

## HOMERTON COLLEGE.—SEPTEMBER SESSION.

VACANCIES will occur for YOUNG PERSONS of both SEXES desirous of being Trained as TEACHERS of INFANT and JUVENILE SCHOOLS.

Applications to be addressed, Rev. Dr. Unwin, The College, Homerton, N.E.

## TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLLEY, M.A.

This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 5th April. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

1, PARAGON, BLACKHEATH, S.E.

## THE Misses HADLEY beg to announce that they continue to RECEIVE FIFTEEN YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION.

They are assisted by Masters of long standing, and by a Resident Foreign Governor; but as they carry on the work of General Instruction themselves, each Pupil is under their own immediate and constant superintendence.

While attending to the Moral and Intellectual Culture of those committed to their care, the Misses Hadley endeavour at the same time to secure, by all possible means, the Health and Comfort of their Young Friends, and their efforts in these respects are greatly facilitated by the healthiness of Blackheath and the commodiousness of their Residence.

Reference is kindly permitted to W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., Avenue-road, Regent's-park; Rev. J. Beasley, Blackheath; Rev. H. H. Marten, B.A., Lee, Kent; Rev. J. C. Galloway, A.M., Kilburn; Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., Bishops Stortford; Rev. W. H. Dyer, Bath.

## WHEELER and WILSON'S UNRIVALLED PRIZE MEDAL

LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES

With every recent improvement and addition for STITCHING, BINDING, CORDING, HEMMING, BRAIDING, TUCKING, &c.

This elegant Machine ranks highest in estimation on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirability of the work when done, and also its range of application to every description of household and manufacturing work. It makes a stitch the same on both sides the fabric, firm, durable, and which will not rip or ravel.

Society for Supplying Home Teachers and Books in Moon's Type, to enable the Blind to Read the Scriptures.

President—The Right Honourable the Earl

of Shaftesbury, K.G.

500, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

March 15th, 1864.

Messrs. Wheeler and Wilson,

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the success which has followed the efforts made for teaching some of our Blind female readers the use of your Sewing Machine.

Their progress in stitching, tucking, and quilting, after a few lessons has been quite remarkable, eliciting marked approbation from those who have witnessed it. I trust that the use of your Machine will be accepted, not only for the benefit of the poorer class of blind persons, but for the amusement of those more advantageously circumstanced.

Accept my earnest thanks for all the assistance we have received from you in this early stage of our efforts, and for your liberal donation.

I am Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,  
(Signed) EDWARD MOORE.

Instruction gratis to every purchaser. Illustrated prospectus gratis and post-free.

OFFICES AND SALE ROOMS.

130, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

## SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER and BAKER'S

CELEBRATED ELASTIC OR DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, ARE THE BEST AND SIMPLEST EVER OFFERED, AND ARE WARRANTED TO DO

BETTER, STRONGER, AND HANDSOMER WORK, WITH LESS TROUBLE, THAN ANY OTHER.

For Family Use, or Dress and Mantle Making, they are positively unrivalled, doing plain and ornamental work with equal facility. They stitch, hem, fell, tuck, gather, quilt, cord, braid, and embroider, are very easily managed, and not liable to derangement. Upwards of 100,000 now in use in all parts of the world.

Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis. Illustrated prospectus and samples of work gratis and post free.

## GROVER and BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

150, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

59, BOLD-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

37 These Machines, and the work done upon them, have never failed to receive the first premium over all competitors, wherever exhibited.



**CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWIS-HAM.**—WANTED, after the Midsummer Vacation, an ASSISTANT MASTER. He must be a Christian young man thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of English instruction, and possess a moderate knowledge of French and Latin; also able to take Superintendence of the School in the absence of the Master. Salary, 50*l*. with board and lodging.

Applications to be sent to the Principal, Rev. Thomas Budd, B.A., at the school, or to the Hon. Secretary, Rev. J. Viney, Highgate, N., on or before Tuesday, June 13th.

**WANTED for, a BOYS' DAY-SCHOOL,** shortly to be opened in connection with the Nonconformist churches, Plymouth, a first-class SCHOOLMASTER, of decided Christian character, trained either in the Borough-road, or Homerton Normal school. Salary for the first two years, guaranteed, not less than 120*l*. per annum. Accommodation is provided for between 100 and 500 scholars.

Applications, with references, testimonials, &c., to be sent, on or before the 31st of May, to Mr. S. N. Holmden, Radnor Lodge, Plymouth.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

**A CERTIFICATED MISTRESS** desires a re-engagement. Good Testimonials. Address, The Mistress, British School, Eynsford, Kent.

**WANTED, after the Midsummer Vacation, a YOUNG MAN as CLASSICAL and ENGLISH MASTER** in a respectable BOARDING-SCHOOL in Lancashire. Character, experience, and ability requisite. A pious young man, other things being equal, will have a decided preference.

Address, Box 36, Post-office, Ashton-under-Lyne.

**W. HARRIS** has a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

Apply to W. Harris, grocer, Broad Bridge-street, Peterborough.

**THE Rev. RICHARD PERKINS, PEACH-FIELD, GREAT MALVERN,** receives a LIMITED NUMBER of GENTLEMEN'S SONS to BOARD and EDUCATE. Terms, &c., on application.

**EDUCATIONAL HOME for YOUNG LADIES—MALVERN.**

The Principal of a very select establishment, delightfully situated in a most pleasant and healthy part of Worcestershire, desires to receive TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES on very moderate terms. The pupils receive a very superior education, combined with all the comforts of a home.

For prospectus and full information apply to the Superintendent, Clerical and Scholastic Agency Office, 78, Borough-road, London, S.E.

**SCHOLASTIC and PROFESSIONAL OFFICES.**

78, BOROUGH-ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

The nobility, clergy, gentry, heads of families, and principals of schools, are respectfully informed that they can always be provided, free of charge, and at a few hours' notice, with Tutors, Secretaries, Governesses, Companions, and Lady Housekeepers. Undeniable references required before placing names upon the register, so that employers may accept an introduction from these offices as a guarantee of the respectability and good faith of the applicant. Advowsons and schools disposed of. Pupils introduced.

Mr. E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

Agent for the Windsor School Desks, to transform into Backed Seats and Tables. Specimen on view.

**STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.**

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

Situation elevated and healthy, near the Railway Station. Education, Commercial and Classical, adapted to the Middle-Class Examinations.

A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

**SHIRLEY COLLEGE, near SOUTHAMPTON.**

Principal—Rev. JOHN HILL, M.A.

A sound English and Classical Education, preparatory either for Mercantile Pursuits or Professional Life, is combined with all the comforts of home. The premises are commodious, the rooms lofty and airy, and the situation is one of the most healthy in Hampshire.

Prospectuses on application.

**EDUCATION in LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.**

Mr. JAMES MORLEY has opened an Establishment for the reception of a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to whom, with the aid of competent Professors, he will give a thorough English education, combined with French, German, and other Languages.

References:—Rev. George Smith, D.D., Poplar; Samuel Morley, Esq., &c. For Prospectuses and full particulars, apply to James Britton, Esq., 4, The Terrace, South Hackney.

**DARTFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, DARTFORD, KENT.**

Of the Rev. W. J. WILSON'S former Pupils, some are engaged in Mercantile Pursuits, others have gained Senior Scholarships in Law and Science, with the degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.B. in the Queen's University, and have entered the Ministry of the Established and Non-established Churches. One is Assistant Judge in the Civil Service in India.

References to Revs. Dr. Angus, T. Pottenger, C. J. Middle-ditch, S. J. Davis, and W. Walters.

Terms, 22*l*. to 24*l*. per annum.

Prospectuses on application to the Principal.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.**

PRINCIPAL:—Mr. VERNEY.

This school is adapted to the requirements of the Sons of Respectable Tradesmen and others. The Premises are First-class, spacious, elevated, and healthy; the rooms are numerous and lofty; there is an excellent well-ventilated school-room and class-rooms; a large playground, lawn, and gardens; with every other convenience.

The education is sound, practical, and commercial; with or without French, Piano, Surveying, &c. Mr. VERNEY has for upwards of Twenty Years been actively engaged in the pleasing and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with numerous references.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

For Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas.

For Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas.

(Terms made inclusive, when preferred.)

Cranford Hall School is on the Bath road, twelve miles from Hyde-park Corner, and near the Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, and West Drayton Stations, at either of which Mr. Verney's conveyance meets Parents and Pupils.

## COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK,

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

**ONLY PRIZE MEDAL**

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

**J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.**

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of WALES.

"Proteus; or, We are here, but not here." This startling illusion (J. H. Pepper and Thomas Tobin joint inventors) daily at 2.30 and 7.30.—Captain Richard Burton's Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, illustrated by novel effects, under the superintendence of this distinguished traveller.—New Musical Entertainment by Mr. George Buckland, entitled "An old picture in a (u)ice new frame; or, Mont Blanc remounted and varnished.—Mr. James Matthews's Curiousities of Magic.—Exhibition of Inventions for Saving Life in Railway Travelling, and Lecture by Mr. J. L. King. Open from twelve till five, and from seven till ten. Admission, 1*s*.

**HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 48 and 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.**  
Patron—The QUEEN.

Present number of In-Patients . . . 66  
Weekly attendance of Out-Patients . . . 1,500

The Committee, in order to meet the numerous and ever-increasing applications for admission, have effected alterations that will enable them at once to Open a New Ward containing six beds; other alterations are in progress which will permit a further addition of nine beds (total fifteen), entailing an additional expenditure of nearly 300*l*. per annum.

The Committee earnestly solicit AID. The Hospital is not endowed, but entirely depends on voluntary support.

Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-lane; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; and Messrs. Herries, St. James's-street.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

May, 1865.

**HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.**

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,  
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

**NEW ZEALAND—HOW TO GET THERE.**

The ALBERTLAND ASSOCIATION having arranged for a large party to sail in the magnificent Clipper KING OF ITALY, A 1, 2, 300 tons burthen, on the 30th of May, early application should be made to Samuel Brame, Manager, 8, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.; or by letter to 73, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual Income .. .. .	279,046
Profits Divided amongst Members .. .	145,389
Claims Paid .. .. .	209,310
Accumulated Premium Fund .. .. .	312,318

The Fifth Triennial Division, just made, gives a CASH BONUS OF 24 PER CENT.

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

Applications for LOCAL and DISTRICT AGENCIES invited

BY THE

**NATIONAL UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

CHIEF OFFICE—No. 385, STRAND, LONDON.

**ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:—**

- 1.—Policies at the ordinary rates of premium become payable during the lifetime of the Assured.
- 2.—Indisputability after three years.
- 3.—The granting of greater facilities for the continuance and non-forfeiture of Policies.

Detailed Prospectuses and every information may be had on application to

HENRY SUTTON, Secretary.

**N.B.—SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO MINISTERS.**

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.**

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.

96, Cheapside, London.

Capital: One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:  
EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.  
DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
John Barratt, Esq.  
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq.  
John Chapman, Esq., M.P.  
Thos. Barham Foster, Esq.  
John Hough, Esq.  
Bernhard Liebert, Esq.  
Alfred Milne, Esq.  
Joseph Peel, Esq.  
George Withington, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates.

Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreign Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates.

Mills, Factories, and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

Cotton Mills not at work, will be insured at 5*s*. per cent. per Annum.

Farming Stock insured Free from Duty, allowing the use of a Steam Threshing Machine.

Applications for Agencies should be addressed to JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary to the Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
Established 1824.

The Eighth Bonus will be declared in January, 1867, and all With-Profit Policies in force on the 30th June, 1866, will participate. Assurances effected before June 30th, 1865, will participate on two Premiums, and thus receive a whole year's additional share of Profits over later Policies.

Tables of Rates, and Forms of Proposal, can be obtained from any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

**DEBENTURES at 5, 5*½*, and 6 PER CENT**  
CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman: LAWFORD AGLAND, Esq.

Major-General Henry Pelham	Duncan James Kay, Esq.
Burn.	Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq.	Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one three, and five years, at 5, 5*½*, and 6 per cent. respectively. They are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London.

By order,  
JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

BONUS YEAR, 1865.

**NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The SIXTH SEPTENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS takes place on 31st December next.

The Fund then to be divided will consist of the Profits which have Accumulated since 1858.

All participating Policies opened before that date will share in the Division.

During the six years prior to the last Division the Annual Average of Sums assured amounted to .. .. . £293,694 0 0

During the last six years—1859 to 1864 inclusive—the Annual Average has amounted to .. .. . £701,656 0 0

Being an increase of 138 per cent.

During the Years 1863 and 1864 the Company has issued 2,311 NEW POLICIES, assuring very nearly

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

In 1864 alone 1,240 Policies were issued, assuring .. .. . £1,034,578 0 0

NINETY PER CENT. of the Whole Profits divided among the assured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PREMIUMS for 1864, less Re-insurances £219,235 10 8  
Being an INCREASE over those for 1863 of £54,043 2 5  
INSURANCES granted at HOME and ABROAD on the most liberal terms.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS at 31st December, 1864 .. .. . £2,304,512 7 10

ANNUAL REVENUE from all sources .. .. . £565,458 16 2

This Company grants the Public the FULL VALUE of the REDUCTION of DUTY, and issues Policies free of any charge for Stamp.

Forms of Proposal, and full information, may be had at the Head-Office, or from any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom, Colonies, &c.

CHIEF OFFICES.

London .. .. . 61, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

West-end Branch: (Secretary, A. J. RUSSELL.)

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL.

(By Order) F. W. LANCE, Secretary.

**THE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).**

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Eccliaistical Affairs.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC OATHS BILL.

THE tone in which Mr. Monsell's Bill for altering the oath administered to Roman Catholic members only prior to their taking their seats in either House of Parliament has been discussed, both in the House of Commons and by the press, displays a liberality of sentiment far exceeding our expectations. It exhibits considerable progress in the right direction. The question is not a new one. We well remember the hostility which it encountered when Lord John Russell sought, by substituting one oath to be taken by every member without distinction for those then in force, to open a way for Jews to Parliament; and, comparing the present with the past, we discern a marked change for the better in the temper of the public. There are people, we are aware, who attribute this to the special political circumstances of the times. An appeal is about to be made to the constituencies, and the practical result will depend to a considerable extent upon Irish votes. It is assumed that the majority of fifty-six which pronounced in favour of the principle of Mr. Monsell's Bill represented far more correctly the anxiety of the Liberal party to conciliate the Roman Catholic constituencies of Ireland than their cordial approbation of the measure submitted to them for decision. We have no very exalted ideas of the disinterestedness of Parliamentary motives, but we see no valid ground for this assumption. If the state of public opinion were the same now as it was when Lord John Russell, as a member of the Aberdeen Cabinet, proposed his measure, the presumption would be that as much would be lost in England and Scotland as would be gained in Ireland by Mr. Monsell's success. That success we attribute, therefore, to the much wider prevalence of enlightened views on the real merits of the question, and it marks, as we think, a considerable improvement in public opinion on politico-ecclesiastical affairs.

The speech of Sir George Grey in support of the second reading of the measure was particularly logical, cogent, and impressive. The whole debate, indeed, if we allow for an exceptional speech or two, was creditable. One feature pervading it forcibly struck us. It is coming to be distinctly understood that neither the doctrines, nor the discipline, nor the religious spirit, nor the freedom, of the Church now connected with the State, will be in the smallest degree endangered by doing equal justice to the persons who differ from her, but only her ascendancy, her exclusive privileges, her monopoly of civil advantages, her temporalities. That she will be able to stand as a Church, to answer fully all the true purposes of a Church, to do as much as she now does to Christianise the population of the country, and even to maintain a pre-eminent influence, quite as well without taking security of her neighbours, and subjecting them to humiliating conditions, as by doing so, is generally admitted.

She needs no protection in any of these respects, because in these respects she relies upon her moral and spiritual influence. But her friends fear, and not without good reason, that only the law of the land can assure to her a position above that which is due to her intrinsic claims and deserts; that legislation recommended by considerations of justice cannot but expose to assaults pretensions which have nothing solid to support them; and that it is only by arming herself with power that does not belong to her she can perpetuate the anomalous position to which she has been advanced.

The absurdity of admitting men to the exercise of legislative functions, and fettering some of them by a special oath, sure to be offensive but not certain to be restrictive, at least in the sense and to the extent in which it is imposed, need not be argued at this time of day. We question whether there are ten members of Parliament, or a thousand well educated men outside of Parliament, who really value this kind of guarantee against ecclesiastical change. But if it were otherwise, chance or the caprice of the Legislature has neutralised the security. Protestant Dissenters are left as free as Churchmen to propose what or to vote as they please in regard to the Establishment. Members of the Liberation Society, who repudiate the very principle of the connexion between Church and State, are not bound by any engagement, expressed or implied, to suppress their views on the subject, or to limit the force of whatever influence they may command. In municipal corporations, indeed, where Church questions can hardly by possibility arise, Dissenters are still exposed to the indignity of declaring that they will not use their offices to the detriment of the Church Establishment; but it is openly avowed that this demand is persisted in merely to affix to them a badge of political inferiority. Mr. Chichester Fortescue stated the substance of the case in favour of the alteration of the oaths with equal force and brevity when he said, "The existence of the Established Church in England and in Ireland depended upon the wishes of the majority of that House, and not upon the terms of an oath administered to a handful of members. . . The Church Establishment rested entirely upon the preponderating consent of the majority of the people."

But, asks Mr. Walpole, are we, or are we not, to stand by the "tacit compact" of 1829? If there is reason in it, yes; if not, why should we? Every law that is passed is, in some sense, a compact. The spirit of the constitution is said to be a spirit of compromise. But the political parties of 1829 had no authority to bind the political parties of 1865. An Act of Parliament is not a treaty—and even treaties may be abrogated where no injustice is done. Why should the party necessities of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel lay all future generations under restriction? Why, because our predecessors could go no further, are we who can to refuse to move beyond them? If this understanding had been generally acted upon, whence should we have derived our liberties? The sliding scale of duties on corn was as much a "tacit compact," as the oaths imposed on Roman Catholic members by the Emancipation Act. Yet we have Free Trade, and rejoice in the blessings it has brought us. We never hear of compacts but when they are pleaded in bar of political liberality; and then, for the most part, only in support of the exclusive pretensions of the Church Establishment. Now, we must say we should be rather ashamed of a religion which we could suspect of inability to hold its own unless its adversaries were fettered by legal engagements to let it alone. It is plain, however, that public opinion will not much longer sanction the system of ecclesiastical favouritism which past prejudices have built up. All the signs of the times indicate that religion must henceforward rest upon faith, not on law, and that an equality of civil rights is one of the strongest guarantees for the security of the true church of Jesus Christ.

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE cackling of a hen is an illustration which has been used once or twice in literature, and possibly, therefore, the reader may be familiar with it. But when it is used, the idea which occurs to the mind is that of an ordinary barn-door or Dorking expressing a natural self-satisfaction at the laying of an ordinary egg. This is not the idea which should now be in the reader's mind. He should imagine that fowls have not laid any eggs for two hundred years. Never mind how the race may have been perpetuated all the time, for that is nothing to the point. There is the fact that generation after generation had lived and died; that the tender chicken had grown to the good fat hen; and the hen become as lean, tough, and sinewy as the worst you have ever had upon your table, and not a single egg had been laid. Incubation had become a tradition, and doubts had been expressed amongst the fowls whether the species would ever produce one egg more. At last, when expectation had departed, and long deferred hope had made the heart sick and the temper somewhat sour, one fat, weak, and not very healthy animal brought forth a thing of orthodox shape and colour, but of exceedingly minor proportions, which might, by courtesy, be called an egg. Well, let us say that it was an egg. Now, can you imagine the cackling that would take place on such an occasion? How the hen would congratulate herself till she became hoarse; and how all the hens around her would take up the note and go into fits of joy!

Such is the very scene which Convocation has presented during the last week or two. The old Church of England hen, after between two or three hundred years of sterility, has had permission to lay a small egg in the shape of a Canon. "He need not say," said the Archbishop of Canterbury, "how very important this was," and all down the ranks of the hierarchy, to the humblest member of the Lower House, a similar cackle has been given. Our readers have seen from the daily journals what is the subject and the intention of the new Canon. It is intended to relax the terms of Subscription so that tender consciences may be relieved, and the reproaches of opponents taken away. When the report of the Royal Commissioners was published we expressed very freely our opinion on this subject. It is proposed to substitute a new form of Subscription for that which is contained in the 36th Canon, and to alter the 37th, 38th, and 40th Canons in accordance therewith. The following is the proposed form for the new 36th Canon:—

No person shall hereafter be received into the ministry, nor either by institution or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach or catechise, or to be a lecturer or reader of divinity in either University, or in any cathedral or collegiate church, city, or market town, parish church, chapel, or in any other place within this realm, except he be licensed either by the archbishop or by the bishop of the diocese where he is to be placed, under their hands and seals, or by one or two of the Universities under their seal likewise, and except he shall first make and subscribe the following declaration, which, for the avoiding of all ambiguities, he shall subscribe in this order and form of words, setting down both his Christian and surname, viz.:—  
"I, A. B., do solemnly make the following declaration: I assent to the thirty-nine Articles of Religion and to the Book of Common Prayer and of ordering of Bishops, Priests and Deacons. I believe the doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland, as therein set forth to be agreeable to the Word of God, and in public prayer and administration of the Sacraments I will use the form in the said book prescribed and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority." And if any bishop shall ordain, admit, or license any as is aforesaid, except he first have subscribed and declared in manner and form as here we have appointed, he shall be suspended from giving of orders and licenses to preach for the space of twelve months. But if either of the Universities shall offend therein we leave them to the danger of the law and her Majesty's censure.

In Canons 37 and 38 the necessary alterations will be made, and Canon 40 will provide the following declaration:—

"I, A. B., solemnly declare, that I have not made by



myself, or by any other person on my behalf, any payment, contract, or promise of any kind whatsoever, which to the best of my knowledge is simoniacal, touching or concerning the obtaining the preferment of —; nor will at any time hereafter perform or satisfy any such kind of payment, contract, or promise made by any other without my knowledge or consent."

To any person of common-sense these amendments are mere shams. They do not modify the moral position of a clergyman in the least degree. They make him responsible, as much as he is now, for the whole contents of the Prayer-book. They bind him to accept them and believe in them as though he subscribed "*ex animo*" and "*willingly*." The bishops, however, are of opinion that the change will be "very satisfactory to the country." We imagine that the country will see no moral difference between the future and the past. The fact is, that such was the constitution of the Commission, and such is the condition of the Church, that no important or significant change in such a matter as this could by any possibility be made. The only thing in which there could be agreement is in agreeing to change, but agreeing not to alter: to make a difference in words, taking care that there should be no difference in the thing; to create a solemn appearance of doing something, but with the firmest and most determined resolve to do nothing; to cheat "the country," but save the reputation of the Church. We prophesy that this sham will not succeed, that the country will very soon detect it, and that the Church will suffer in reputation accordingly. Sin cannot be compromised with, and a tender conscience is never relieved by merely changing its burden. If the clergy do not believe in the Prayer-book as it is, they have no moral right to use it as though they did believe it. All the forms of Subscription in the world will not make their position better, or lessen the pernicious influence of their conduct on public morality. Convocation had better not have met, and certainly not have cackled, if this is all that is to come of its newly given powers.

The May Meetings, like the weather, have proceeded North, and Scotland is now basking itself in their light and heat. There are signs of increased hostility between the various Voluntary Churches and the Establishment, and words are being said which have in them the genuine old ring so familiar to those who remember the days from 1833 to 1843. First we notice the increasing number of seizures on account of the Clerico-Police Tax in Edinburgh. In the very midst of the Assemblies the Town Council of the city have seized 150*l.* worth of goods—the whole furniture of the dining-room of one of the principal merchants in Edinburgh—for a tax of less than 8*l.* This has followed on previous seizures of a similar kind. At the Free Church Assembly, Dr. Begg, after reviewing the history of that Church, cast two thunderbolts at the Established Churches of Scotland and England. He told the clergy of the former that they were all so many "higher policemen," and they had "sold their freedom and the kingship of Christ for pelf." He then enlarged on the Popery and Rationalism pervading in the Church of England; and asked what was the value of the protests of some men when, after issuing them, they quietly sink into inaction? We give one passage from this eloquent address to shew that there is at least a full appreciation of the conflict that has to be waged:—

The grandest and most momentous issue which can be presented to the minds of men, is whether Christ or Cæsar is to rule in the Church of God. To maintain the undivided supremacy of Christ in His Church is worthy of any sacrifice. It is a principle to be surrendered only with life. Next to a dying Saviour, a living present reigning Saviour is the most vital truths of spiritual religion. That "the government should be on the shoulder" of the child born, the Saviour given, was the burden of ancient prophecy. That "all power is given to Christ in heaven and on earth," is the only basis of every minister's commission; for Christ says, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations." That Christ is "by the right hand of God exalted" was the true origin of the mission of the Holy Spirit, and is the only ground still on which we are entitled to expect His continued presence and blessing—that blessing without which all preaching is vain. This grand principle pervaded and formed the very essence of the entire struggles of our ancestors. The "Cloud of Witnesses"—that noblest record that any modern Church possesses—is simply a record of an intense love to present Christ and a faith ready to brave all dangers rather than practically deny a living and reigning Saviour. They overcame, not only "by the blood of the Lamb," but also "by the word of their testimony" in behalf of this imperishable truth. This noble principle has been the parent of all our liberties. (Applause.) The great despots of the world have all been established on the basis of ignorance of the Word of God, and by combining all power, civil and ecclesiastical, in a single human centre—as we see at present in the Pope of Rome on the one hand and the Emperor of Russia on the other.

In another column will be found a report of a break-fast meeting of the Dissenters of Edinburgh. It is a long time since we read in Scottish journals anything half so stirring or encouraging as the speeches which were delivered on this occasion. It would really seem as though a revival of the old spirit had come,

and that the Voluntaries of the North were rising from their long rest and girding on their swords once more to do battle. But if this contest be, as Dr. Begg says, "so grand and so momentous," how is it that not a single Free Churchman was present at this meeting? A correspondent of the *Times*—probably Dr. Caird—writing from the General Assembly of the Established Church, thus describes the present position:—"Most of the Free Church leaders have long ago ceased to fulminate severe invectives against the Establishment. But, unfortunately, the Free Church leaders do not generally incline towards the Church of Scotland as one could wish they had seen it expedient and dutiful to do. They have descended for several years deeper and deeper towards the Voluntaries or United Presbyterians—that is, the Anti-State Church party. Should these two bodies coalesce, as they threaten, the Free Church will have to surrender in spirit, and probably in letter also, the chapter in the Confession of Faith which defines the relation of the civil magistrate towards Christianity and the Church—in other words, to adopt, as some of the United Presbyterians already do, the platform of the Liberation Society." Dr. Begg's address, following that of Dr. Guthrie two years ago, gives sign of a change of spirit. We do not expect action yet, but we have no doubt that action will come when duty is made clear.

In what direction? We have before us now one of the most remarkable articles it has been our fortune to read in any daily journal in this country; one which we certainly did not expect to read in such a paper as the *Morning Post*, the organ of the fashionable Whig clubs of the West-end, and, as the reader knows, the accredited organ of Lord Palmerston. *Apocryph* of the rapid changes which are now taking place in the whole life of the nation, the *Post* of May 19th takes up the question, among others, of Church and State. This is its deliverance:—

It is beyond doubt that the course of events points to a gradual loosening and ultimate disruption of the bonds of Church and State. Ought this to startle us? We think not. It is part of the inevitability of the law that governs the growth of society. If the change threatened the vitality of religion, and the real interests of the Church, or the safety of the country, we might well be alarmed. But reflection will show that it does none of these. The Church, if it be all that the clergy tell us, cannot ultimately suffer by anything that legislation can do; while, if it continue as active, as useful, as practically beneficial to the community, as it now is, it must always have the people with it; and the Church that has the people with it will have the most powerful of all securities for its strength and perpetuation. If, in the course of time, there should be an extension of the franchise, and a large proportion of the masses have a voice at the hustings, the Church will have just so much strength and security as she has hold upon these people. It may be that a formal separation of Church and State may some day be made, but it is impossible that it can come otherwise than by the most gradual stages. The Church and the State were not twins in birth, nor were they united by any formal compact. They formed each other and grew up together. They have become interlaced and intertwined in a manner that is like nothing else, and it would be quite impossible to separate them by any single act that did not damage the root and foundation of both. But they may be unlaced, and one by one their bonds may be disunited. It can hardly fail to be so as we recede further and further from what is left of feudal institutions. But since all political movement will eventually come from the people, the Church has only to make her hold good upon them, and her interests will be safe.

The *Post* talks of changes; but the greatest proof of the changes that are taking place, is the appearance of this significant paper.

#### THE SCOTCH ECCLESIASTICAL ASSEMBLIES.

The Upper Courts of the three great divisions of Scottish Presbyterianism are, by an unusual coincidence, sitting in Edinburgh at the same time. Usually the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church meets about ten days in advance of the General Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches. This year the meeting of all three has fallen in the same week, and probably half the Presbyterian ministers of Scotland are at present in the Scottish capital.

The United Presbyterian Synod met on Monday evening last week, and chose for their Moderator the Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Coupar-Angus. The report on statistics read on Tuesday showed that the number of ministers belonging to the denomination was 580, and of elders, 4,308; preachers, 102; students of divinity, 133; members, 170,590; average Sunday attendance, 199,101; congregational income, 178,858*l.*; income for missions and benevolence, 50,696*l.*; total income, including miscellaneous revenues, 232,316*l.*; average contributions of members, 1*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; number of Sunday-schools, 71,084. The committee on the proposed union with the Free Church reported that the Reformed Presbyterian Church and English Presbyterian Churches had joined in the conferences, and that, so far as the negotiations—which were narrated at length—had gone, they found a general agreement in principle with some diversities of practice. As the joint committees thought it necessary to move with care and deliberation, they were not yet prepared with a final report, and asked reappointment. The Synod resolved to express their interest in the statements of the report, and their gratification to learn that the

conferences had again been characterised by mutual frankness and brotherly confidence and affection, and to reappoint the committee to continue to prosecute the object.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was opened with the usual ceremonies and observances on Thursday by Lord Belhaven her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, who for the twenty-seventh time since 1831 has been appointed to represent the Royal person in the Supreme Court of the Scottish Established Church. His Grace held a levée in Holyrood Palace, which was attended by several hundred members of Assembly and others, and afterwards went in State procession to hear Divine service in the High Church. The Rev. Dr. Pirie, Professor of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen, the retiring Moderator, preached. The Lord High Commissioner then proceeded to the Assembly Hall, where the General Assembly of the year was constituted by prayer, and by the election of a new Moderator, and at which his Grace tendered his commission, couched, according to ancient usage, in Latin, and presented, along with the usual Royal gift of 2,000*l.* for spreading religion in the Highlands and islands, a letter from her Majesty, renewing her gracious assurance of sanction and protection. Dr. Pirie, in nominating Dr. Macfarlane, minister of Duddingstone, as his successor, congratulated the Church on the increase in numbers and zeal shown during the year, and on the comparative good feeling growing up between them and their Dissenting brethren. The language used by individuals in speaking or writing with respect to denominational differences seemed to him every day to be becoming more calm, more conciliatory, and more worthy of Christian men. There seemed a growing tendency among Evangelical Christians to cultivate a closer intimacy, and he hoped this assembly would give a further impulse to that tendency.

In the Free Church Assembly a somewhat startling contrast was presented to the picture of religious harmony drawn by Dr. Pirie. The retiring Moderator, Principal Fairbairn, seconded by the Earl of Dalhousie, proposed as Moderator the Rev. Dr. James Begg, whom the noble earl applauded for his resistance to Popish doctrines and influences and for the strictness of his Presbyterian sentiments.

I am sorry (said Lord Dalhousie) to say that we now see the Church of England holding a dangerous flirtation with Popery—(laughter)—and that late circumstances have brought under the public eye the fact that even in our Protestant, or rather so-called Protestant, churches that wretched device, the confessional, has again been established. (Applause.) Anything more degrading to liberal-minded men—anything more detrimental to the virtue and harmony of society, never was invented by Satan himself than that system of the confessional, which, it now appears, is rearing its head in the front of the Church of England. (Loud applause.) And if we look at home we see our true-blue Presbyterianism flirting with that section of the Church of which we all know we entertain no very pleasant memories. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Begg then delivered an address on the position and principles of the Free Church, characterised by strong provocative expressions towards the Church of Scotland, and still more the Church of England. Speaking of those who seceded from the Church of Scotland in 1843, he said they fought for the Church Establishment as a proper homage of the State to Christ, but the moment that Church was declared to be merely the "creature of the State" they had no alternative left but either to break off from the State or manifest glaring treachery towards their Lord and His people. The result, however strange at the time, proved to be wisely ordered, for the state of vital religion was then very low in many parts of Scotland, especially in the south, and in some parts of the north, under the operation of a system which put men into the priest's office simply that they might eat a piece of bread. But by forcing the matter to the issue of a disruption, the Church came out in perfect freedom. By that grand crash all artificial boundaries were levelled at once, all the strongholds of Moderatism—the growth of generations—were rendered accessible in a single day, and the entire people of Scotland were emancipated; so that where a small reform would have made no impression, the earthquake shout of a self-emancipated people re-echoed to the ends of the earth, and made the Christians of other lands thank God and take courage. And never did the power of Spring more suddenly break up the frost of a northern winter than the disruption opened the hearts of the people of Scotland to give as they had never given before.

Our Church (the rev. Doctor continued) had grace to choose the honour of Christ in the hour of trial; our ministers abandoned their pleasant manse and gardens for Christ's sake, and God has not only in a wonderful way replaced those blessings, but He has placed wealth at the disposal of this dis-established Church far greater than the Presbyterian Church of Scotland ever possessed even in her palmiest days. It was formerly remarked that Dissenters would build a meeting-house while heritors discussed a broken pane. Dr. Chalmers asked in vain for 10,000*l.* a year from the Government, and the old inveterate "bawbee" had come to be the limit of a Scotchman's contribution for benevolent objects. But the strong heat of the disruption made all this vanish like smoke. Now a Scotchman's liberality, although still far short, like the faith of the ancient Roman Christians, is "spoken of throughout the whole world," and "our zeal hath provoked very many." Ever since the disruption the contributions towards the Free Church have averaged about 350,000*l.* a year, or 50,000*l.* a year more than the revenue of the Church Establishment, including the value of manse and globes. We would thus not only have been false to truth, but, as it has turned out, immense pecuniary losers, apart from the disruption. The amount contributed to the Free Church since 1843 has been no less than about



7,000,000 sterling. What, I ask, has been the result of the opposite procedure on the part of those who remained—the result of the abandonment of the principle of the sole headship of Christ in the Church? While our protest has never been answered, the settling of so sacred a matter as the ordination and induction of ministers is arranged now by a mere Act of Parliament, just as if ministers of Christ were only so many higher policemen. The Church has thus consented to merge herself so far into the State, and to become even in the most sacred matters only a part of one of the kingdoms of this world—all this, of course, to secure her endowments. In other words, she sells her own freedom and the kingship of Christ for pelf, and if the sinful and painful concession thus made has not yet driven to further issues by the civil courts it is only because an emergency has not yet arisen. Between obeying Christ and Caesar the distance is infinite. The ministers of the Established Church, even though willing, cannot now obey Christ in settling ministers, except in so far as they are allowed to do so by Lord Aberdeen's Act, and that Act expressly excludes the will of the people, apart from mere technical reasons, as entitled to the least weight in a matter so important; so that both Church and people are now equally enslaved by the civil power. The Jews might, therefore, as well have claimed to be loyal to Christ when they arrayed Him in a scarlet robe, and put a reed in His hands, and a crown of thorns upon His head, crying, "Hail, King of the Jews!" at the very time when their conduct as well as their words said, "We have no king but Caesar," as our modern Churchmen are entitled to claim that they are loyal to Him when in every case of debate they regulate their conduct by Acts of Parliament and not by the Acts of the Apostles. (Loud applause.)

Coming to speak of the Church of England, Dr. Begg described her constitution as Erastian and her pale as latitudinarian, comprehending those whose practices were Popish with those whose opinions were essentially infidel. He called upon the faithful clergy of that Church to come out, asking, "What concord hath Christ with Belial?" To maintain the undivided supremacy of Christ in His Church was worthy of any sacrifice, and was a principle to be surrendered only with life. "There will," he concluded, "be no Erastianism in Heaven. Heaven will be the consummation of Messiah's glory." (Great applause.)

On Friday evening the sittings of the Free Assembly and United Presbyterian Synod were suspended, that a conference of both bodies might be held to promote Christian union. The Moderators presided in turn, and addresses on the state of religion at home and abroad were delivered by Principal Fairbairn, of Glasgow, and Dr. Cairns, of Berwick-on-Tweed. The question of union is to be brought formally before the Free Church Assembly on Thursday. Meantime voices have been heard in opposition to it on both sides, one Free Church minister, Mr. Moffat, declaring that they had no ground to expect that the union could be consummated in accordance with the (State Church) principles of the Free Church; and a minister of the United Presbyterian body, Mr. Hutton, taking exception to Dr. Begg's remark that they fought for a State Church as a proper homage of the State to Christ, which he said was a "deplorable misconception."

A meeting of the Lay Association in aid of the schemes of the Church of Scotland was held on Friday evening, and an increase of nearly 2,000*l.* was reported in the missionary income of the Established Church. Dr. Norman Macleod, of Glasgow, addressed the meeting, and, with evident reference to the speech of Dr. Begg, remarked that the assertions of weak bigots or vulgar fanatics would not decide whether or not the Church of Scotland was of the Church of Christ; it was her doing or not doing the work of Christ—the doing of good and the saving of souls. Diotrophes had excommunicated the Apostle John, and in every age of the Church they had some men like Diotrophes. But let them go on in the strength of God, who was not the God of sect or party, but who was nigh to all who called on Him.

#### MEETING OF DISSENTERS AT EDINBURGH.

The *Caledonian Mercury* reports at great length the proceedings connected with a public breakfast of Dissenters, held in the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, on Friday last. There was a crowded attendance, and the chair was occupied by Professor M'Michael. "Never," says our contemporary, "was there a more enthusiastic meeting held in this city, never were speakers more fully acquainted or more thoroughly alive to the importance of their subject, and never, we believe, were addresses delivered more altogether suited to the occasion and the times."

The CHAIRMAN, in his opening speech, having explained that their object was not to destroy the Established Church of Scotland, but to make it independent alike of State support and State control, said:—

You are all aware that our honoured moderator and clerk have been summoned, as representatives of the United Presbyterian Church, to pay 160*l.* of arrears of the Annuity-tax, imposed on the synod house. And most assuredly if a system is to be tried by its fruits, what condemnation can be greater? Is it in the interest of any Christian Church that she should be supported by compulsory taxation, by the public robbing of the goods of peaceful citizens—(applause)—even of the ministers of Jesus? I refer to our respected father and brother, the Rev. Dr. Johnston and Messrs. M'Ewan. Does it seem right, upon the first blush of the case, that that synod house of ours, so dear to our hearts, and which is a centre of light and Christian influence not only to our own country and her colonies, not only to the whole of continental Europe, lending its help to every struggling evangelical church there, but also to America and Africa and Asia?—does it seem lovely and of good report, that that sacred edifice should be taxed to defray the expenses of any cluster of

churches in Edinburgh? (Hear, hear.) Shame on the system according to which such iniquity is committed in name of our common Christianity; and I am almost tempted to add, shame on the men who would advise and carry out such a deed. (Applause.) Surely if there be any building in Edinburgh which should receive the benefit of clergy—(laughter and applause)—there is no one which has a higher claim than our synod house. There the Gospel is preached every Sabbath in English and in German; there students are trained by hundreds for the home and missionary field; there the representatives of the Church meet every year to take counsel together and to stimulate each other to piety and activity; and there is centralised a large part of that benevolent machinery which sends money by thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, to the uttermost extremities of the earth. (Applause.) Surely if any edifice in Edinburgh might have been preserved, I will not say upon legal, but upon moral grounds, it is this synod house of ours. (Applause.)

He thought that now United Presbyterians were bound more than ever to use all legitimate means for the removal of the obnoxious tax, such as by passive obedience after the manner of the Society of Friends, who, by the use of this mighty power, obtained privileges much sooner than the other Dissenters did who obeyed the law in what may be called its active form.

And if the Dissenters of Great Britain were to carry out this principle on all taxation for ecclesiastical purposes, as honestly and perseveringly as did the Society of Friends, they would soon deliver the Established Churches of the realm from their present bondage and degradation. (Applause.) The best mode of getting rid of this obnoxious tax, and of all taxes of a similar character, is to make right use of their power as electors. This, in my opinion, is the preferable mode. Make your power known at the polling-booth. Exercise your franchise as free men and as free Christians should do. Don't bring your politics into your religion, but bring your religion into your politics, as persons who understand the Bible maxim, "Whatever ye eat or drink, or whatsoever you do, do all to the glory of God."

The chairman thought they should be encouraged by the fact that that was now the only great question of principle which remained to be settled in our empire—(applause)—that the greatest thinkers of the age were here at one with them; that no small number of the rising school of statesmen felt and acknowledged that religious freedom and equality was only a question of time in our country; and that at no distant date this question of Voluntaryism, so much misunderstood, and so much maligned, would be made the question of questions, and was destined to become the law of the Church just as certainly as the parallel question of commercial freedom.

Make yourselves familiar with the electoral policy of the Religious Liberation Society. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I have the honour to be a member of the executive committee of that society; I admire that policy, and am prepared to take my share in the responsibility of that action which was contemplated. That policy has been stigmatised as narrow and sectarian, as setting up one class against another, and certain to defeat its own purposes. These charges are made often no doubt in ignorance, and sometimes perhaps from fear. In opposition to them, I venture to call this electoral policy broad, comprehensive, far-seeing, and making allowance for some temporary defects, it will, in my humble opinion, prove ultimately successful. (Applause.) Let me present you with an illustration of the power of such an electoral policy, when it is employed in a good cause and by earnest men. It is derived from that struggle between free and compulsory labour in America, which is now happily brought to a close. (Renewed applause.) The Abolitionists of America, faithful among the faithless, found that they were made mere tools of by the great political parties. They resolved to act for themselves, to keep aloof from all alliances that would compromise themselves, and they would vote for no man as President who was not pledged to oppose the further extension of slavery. They took up this ground, and assumed independent action. They experienced the usual contumely and abuse. What was their first vote? Seven thousand; seven thousand, and no more. What fools these Abolitionists are! What a display of their own weakness! But, nothing dismayed, they persevered. The next vote was a great increase; the next again still higher, until about eight years ago they nearly carried their man. The Southern slaveholders saw this once despised but now alarming minority rising up as an ascending tide, and they were conscious that at the next election it would almost certainly become a majority. They prepared for the inevitable consequences, as you are aware. Their fears were realised. The anti-slavery party beat their opponents in a fair battle at the polling-booth, and there (was placed in the Presidential chair Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause.) All honour to that singularly able, upright, and conscientious man. He fought a good fight, and died as a martyr at the hand of an assassin; but his spirit still lives, and is marching through the emancipated continent; and let us bless God for His bountiful mercy, in our heart of hearts, that the accursed system of slavery has fallen, like Lucifer, never to rise again. (Applause.) May all other evil systems soon perish, but not in like manner, and may the holy and peaceful kingdom of Christ soon be universally established. Let me add, in conclusion, the Dissenters of Edinburgh in especial, and the Dissenters throughout Scotland in general, should place themselves more than heretofore has been the case, in connection with the Religious Liberation Society. Scotland should not forget its old glory, should not abdicate her throne and let the sceptre fall from her grasp. Scotland should form a large, intelligent, influential, and powerful branch of this society, and should give money freely in support of her schemes. There is no society to which I subscribe with a better conscience; and there is no society within the range of my knowledge which is doing so much good, even in its highest forms of serving Christ and His Church, with the limited means at its disposal. Subscribe for her as liberally as you can, make free use of all her agencies of usefulness, unite with her and for her, and our success, or rather the success of truth, is certain. (Great applause.)

After an eloquent address from the Rev. P. M'Dowall, of Alloa, on the Annuity-tax,

The Rev. Dr. EDMOND, of London, addressed the meeting. He said he accepted what had befallen them as a boon from God, putting them fairly into the position in which they must decide whether to obey or no. (Hear, hear.) He would venture to say, then, as he might have an opportunity of saying to the synod, if no one else would say it, that it became the United Presbyterian Church to look at this matter most prayerfully and most gravely, to decide as under the eye of a watching church and a watching world. (Hear, hear.) He did not know that for a long time they had been called upon to make any decision, an error in making which would be so disastrous, and an obedience to God's law in making which might be so healthful. (Applause.) The eyes of the Liberation Society would be upon them with no hostile look, but with the most friendly solicitude for their doing their duty. He knew there was no body in the realm, no Christian Church, no body of Dissenters, to whom the Liberation Society were accustomed to look with more confidence in their fealty to their great principles, and they would look now to see that the synod held fast by their loyalty. After alluding to the remarks of Mr. M'Dowall as to the law of Christ on the subject, Dr. Edmond went on to say that in imposing this tax, in profiting by it, in condescending to take the place of policemen instead of ministers, he kept them to their own work. (Hear, hear.) He did not ask them to take a nickname. If it were a police-tax, the men for whose services the tax was paid must be policemen. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) What had occurred to him was this. They held them to be breaking their Master's law. Should they help them to complete the act? That was the question he put to himself. He did not answer just then, but it seemed to him to be guiding his own conviction in the direction of a safe solution. The rev. Doctor then passed to the recent triennial conference of the Liberation Society, at which he had represented Edinburgh, and gave a résumé of the proceedings.

The subsequent speakers were the Rev. G. C. Hutton, of Paisley, ex-Bailie Fyfe, Councillors Scott and Lewis, and a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Edmond for his services at the Liberation Conference in London was adopted.

THE CONFESSORIAL.—The confessional is in full operation in Torquay; we do not mean the confessional at the Roman Catholic chapel, but the auricular confession instituted and carried on by the Tractarians. Facts have lately come to light in this town, from which it appears that young ladies are encouraged to divulge their own private matters and family secrets. These pseudo-Romish priests had better beware.—*Western Times*.

TENTHEDEN.—A DUMB FUNERAL.—On the 18th inst., the body of a young woman, aged sixteen, daughter of a labourer of the name of Dudley, was buried *without ceremony* in the new burying-ground—the Rev. Henry R. Merewether, the vicar, having refused to perform the burial service in consequence of the deceased, who belonged to the Baptist congregation, not having been baptised. We understand that on a brother of the deceased calling upon the Rev. T. C. Treas Beale, M.A., upon the subject, the rev. gentleman supported Mr. Merewether's refusal, saying that "Baptism was the key to the kingdom of Heaven, as much as the turnpike-gate was the way to Rolleston." Previous to the interment the body was taken to the Baptist chapel, some portions of Scripture were read, and a short address delivered by the Rev. Henry W. Stenbridge, the newly-appointed Baptist minister, who, outside the graveyard railings, pronounced the Lord's Prayer and benediction.

THE MEANING OF DR. MANNING'S APPOINTMENT.—The Papal nomination of Dr. Manning to the Archbishopric of Westminster has scarcely been adequately appreciated beyond the Roman Catholic body. When Cardinal Wiseman, some years ago, found himself in need of assistance in the management of his diocese, he selected Dr. Errington as his coadjutor, and the latter was at the same time invested with the "right of succession" by the formal election of the chapter, confirmed in due course by the Pope. Archbishop Errington thus acquired, as it was then believed, a vested right to the Archbishopric of Westminster upon Cardinal Wiseman's decease. Cardinal Wiseman's choice of Dr. Errington was not a happy one. Differences shortly arose between them on certain points connected with ecclesiastical administration, and in the end the quarrel became so serious that it was referred to Rome for settlement. Cardinal Wiseman gained his cause, and in all the points at issue judgment was given against Dr. Errington. Archbishop Errington, however, had committed no canonical offence, and his position, in respect to his *jus successionis*, was as fixed and recognised as that of Cardinal Wiseman himself. Under these circumstances, the Pope, at a personal interview, asked Dr. Errington to resign his post; but the latter declined to grant the request. The Pope then deprived Dr. Errington of his right of succession to the Archbishopric, and, as though to mark more clearly the absence of any sufficient cause for doing so, he has since more than once offered to appoint him to the same dignity elsewhere—an offer which Archbishop Errington has declined. When the duty of electing an Archbishop devolved upon the Chapter by the death of Cardinal Wiseman, the canons returned, as they were obliged to do, three names. Amongst these the name of Dr. Errington headed the list as *dignissimus*; and Dr. Grant and Dr. Clifford, the other two nominees, having no desire probably to be known as men who had failed in maintaining the rights of their



order, immediately forwarded to Rome, not, as we understand, a simple *solo archiepiscopari*, but a distinct recommendation of Dr. Errington's superior claims. The Pope's indignation at this implied remonstrance was very great. His personal attachment to the late Cardinal, and his desire to push the Papal authority to the extreme possible limits, were both brought into play, and he at once determined to pass over the entire selection of the Chapter, and to seek for a successor elsewhere. The Congregation of the Propaganda was requested to submit to him three names, and amongst these it is understood the first place was occupied by Dr. Manning's. If it had not been, the Pope would have been curiously mistaken in the quarter to which he addressed his application. Thus Dr. Manning succeeds to the Archbishopric of Westminster as the special representative of the Papal as opposed to the Episcopal theory. He has been appointed over the heads of the whole English Roman Catholic Episcopate as well as in the teeth of the caputular election, and the explanation of the alight which has thus been cast upon the Bishops and clergy whom he will have to rule is mainly to be found in their desire to assert that independence of position which was supposed to have been conferred on them by the erection of the hierarchy in England.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### THE FREE CHURCHES OF LONDON AND CHRISTIAN WORK.

##### XVI.

##### THE "CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY."

We deviate this week somewhat from our projected plan in order to notice this excellent organisation, which has only lately come under our observation, and without which no account of evangelistic work in the Eastern districts of London would be complete. The "Christian Community for visiting and preaching the Gospel in workhouses, lodging-houses, asylums, rooms, and the open-air" has been in existence nearly a century. It was instituted in 1772, under the patronage of John Wesley, by a few young men who desired to be in some way employed in saving souls, and found an opening in several of the metropolitan workhouses, where they visited the infirm, the sick, and the dying. The sphere of their labours was gradually enlarged till the society became a most efficient agency for recruiting the Wesleyan churches of London from the ranks of the poor. Up to the year 1849 the institution was in close connection with the Wesleyan Chapel, City-road. When the agitation which led to the last secession from this denomination, and eventually resulted in the formation of the Methodist Free Churches, was at its height, an attempt to bring into subjection to the ruling powers the members who sympathised with the malcontents was firmly resisted, and the Christian Community assumed "an independent, unsectarian position." Prior to that time it had been indirectly the means of originating some of the largest Wesleyan chapels in the metropolis; and we find it stated in the *Quarterly Record* of the society that three clergymen of the Church of England, twelve Wesleyan ministers, five Congregational ministers, three Baptist ministers, thirteen City missionaries, and one hundred and fifty-two lay preachers of various denominations, had passed the ranks of its membership prior to the year 1856, including, among others, the late Dr. Leifchild. At the period referred to, the society had reached its lowest ebb, having dwindled in 1850 to thirty-three members. The number of brethren has since been gradually increasing, till now there is a goodly band of eighty evangelists, nine "on probation," and five "honorary" members, making a total of ninety-four. The Community, which is now under the presidency of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., has at present no permanent home, but meets periodically at Brown's-lane Chapel, Spitalfields.

The constitution and rules of this society are simple enough. Its members consist of two classes, preachers and exhorters, who, before admission, must have been accredited members of the Church of Christ for twelve months, and must undergo some trial of their qualifications. Twenty of the brethren are selected as superintendents to take oversight of the rest. There is a weekly meeting on Monday evenings for mutual edification, to inquire into the preceding Sabbath appointments, and transact general business. There are also monthly conferences of the brethren for helping each other in their important work, and promoting a more careful study of the Scriptures. At the quarterly meetings a plan is by a sub-committee, and subsequently printed, assigning to each brother his sphere

of duty for the ensuing three months, vacancies are supplied, and the attendance of members to their appointments, with their characters and abilities, are examined. The Community consists largely of Wesleyans, but comprises members of various Christian denominations. Their mission is exclusively among those who cannot, or do not, go to places of worship. In addition to a permanent president, the society has a chairman, treasurer, general, a stant, and financial secretaries, and a librarian.

Their sphere of operations is extensive. On Sunday evening twenty of the brethren are engaged in visiting the low lodging-houses in Spitalfields, to twenty of which they are regularly and cheerfully admitted. Others have access to five lodging-houses in Deptford. On Sunday morning and afternoon another section are allowed to hold services in several of the men's and women's wards in Bethnal-green workhouse; and others have partial admission on Sunday afternoon to the workhouses connected with Shoreditch, to St. Luke's, St. George's-in-the-East; and in the evening, St. Luke's and Clerkenwell. The Female Refuge, Cambridge-heath, is visited in the morning, and to three of the above places the brethren are admitted on week-evenings. The following stations for open-air preaching are occupied during the present season:—Banner-street, St. Luke's; Salmon and Ball, Bethnal-green; Mile-end-road, near the Gate; and a second in the same road, opposite the London Hospital; Leonard-square, E.C.; and at the old Cambridge-heath-gate end of Hackney-road. On Sunday morning also, Salmon and Ball, and London Fields in the afternoon; and in the evening, London-fields; Mile-end; Salmon and Ball; Cambridge-heath-gate, and the Broadway, Deptford. Thus every Lord's-day by this agency there are nearly a hundred addresses delivered or wards visited, and as many as 3,200 people are brought within sound of the Gospel. During the year 1863 the brethren addressed in the aggregate more than 150,000 people, and distributed 180,000 tracts. So much for the bare statistics of their labours.

The nature of the work carried on by the Christian Community will be better understood by a few extracts from their reports—documents which bear the impress of method, sobriety, and force of description as well as simple piety. We will begin with the workhouses. At Shoreditch (Wapping House) 250 women in two halls listen to the word of truth every Sunday afternoon.—

We have permission to remain in attendance for two hours, and conduct a service in the usual way, and then join in religious converse with anyone wishing for advice and counsel, or for private direction in cases of distress or conviction on account of sin, and a desire to find rest and peace in the Saviour. The services hitherto conducted have been most satisfactory; without exception our visits are hailed with joy and thanksgiving, many join most devoutly in the singing, and respond most earnestly to the prayers offered, and pay the closest devotion to the reading of God's Word, and the addresses founded thereon; nothing could be more cheering to a true evangelist than a visit to either of these halls. Amongst the inmates are many true disciples of the Saviour, who rejoice in the liberty of the Gospel, and who require encouragement and sympathy under the varied trials and temptations incident to their life; this we endeavour, to the best of our ability, to give, and not without, at least, some degree of success, as the grateful recognition of our services abundantly testify.

At the Kingland house, in connection with Shoreditch, the two sick wards are regularly visited; and altogether in the two houses more than three hundred persons are brought under the spiritual teachings of these brethren. The various wards and halls of the large workhouse of St. Luke's are also thrown open to them, and by this means about five hundred persons hear the word of truth. Their services are "most acceptable, and frequently gratefully acknowledged." Some of the inmates "are (it is said) humble followers of the Lamb, who will make their way to you, get hold of your hand, and give it a cordial grip, at the same time very quietly thanking you for your services, and dropping a word or two of hope and confidence as regards their Christian experience. In reference to this last remark, we may observe that, it will apply to almost all the workhouse wards we visit." At Clerkenwell Workhouse eleven sick and other wards are visited, and about three hundred people, mostly aged, listen to the Gospel. The following extract indicates the nature of the Sunday-evening services. The writer is speaking of one of the large female wards in that workhouse:—

On entering about six o'clock, a cordial greeting awaits you, and all is in readiness; the Bible is placed upon a stand, and the greater number of the inmates who are not confined to their beds take their places, as far as the accommodation will permit, contiguous to the speaker. After silently invoking the Divine blessing, a chapter is read, prayer offered, then an address or exposition, as the case may be, concluding with prayer. If the brother can sing, and there is no case of severe or dangerous illness, one or two hymns makes the service all the more acceptable, and any that can, readily join in the exercise

at the close of this service, which lasts from half an hour to one hour, begins one of our most important duties, viz., that of speaking to those who are confined to their beds. Their bodily condition, of course, is the first inquiry generally made, and is introductory to that of their spiritual prospects; often, very often, an unmistakable answer is at once returned.

At the St. George's Workhouse, Old Gravel-lane, 675 persons are addressed weekly. Here are to be found a large number of old men, nearly all of whom have seen better days:—

The lines of sorrow and grief are so prominent upon many of their faces, that one cannot but be struck with them, and other indications of hardship and trouble are so manifest, that a man must be devoid of feeling who does not find a chord of sympathy vibrate as he contemplates them as they appear before him on a Sunday afternoon. However, we can say that our labours are not in vain amongst them, as we have seen many of them drop the tear of penitence, and otherwise manifest a deep concern on account of their sinful condition. While appealing to them, and in exhibiting Christ as their gracious deliverer, waiting to succour and pardon them, if they will only accept of His kind invitation, the tear has, in some instances, been wiped away, and joy and gladness have appeared in its stead. At the close of the service they cluster around you, earnestly thank you for your services, most earnestly strive to get the tracts or other publications taken in, and, in some cases, will ask questions which may have been suggested in the address, and some will ask for counsel and direction.

In Bethnal-green Workhouse some twenty-two wards, containing about a thousand people, are visited by the brethren. Of the Female Refuge, with its forty inmates, which is visited twice a week as well as on Sunday, it is said:—

The testimony of all our brethren who have reported on this institution is highly encouraging. The various devotional exercises are joined in very devoutly by many of the inmates. The word of truth, as delivered to them by the members, is attentively listened to, and tears of penitence have many a time been noticed to trickle down the cheeks of one and another of them.

The lodging-house work of the Community is carried on chiefly in the district embraced between Commercial-street, and Brick-lane, Spitalfields. The houses in Lower Keate, Flower and Dean-streets are to a large extent of this description. They are old, and some of them very large; the streets are very narrow, and, with the courts and alleys intersecting them, contain a dense population. We have already given some account of the better class of lodging-houses in St. Giles. Those of Spitalfields are of a worse order—"virtue cannot live in them for any protracted period." Speaking of the way in which the visitors are treated, one of the reports remarks, "The reception we meet amongst them is truly gratifying, when we take into consideration the character they generally bear. An insult, or even objection, to our visiting and conducting a service is very rare, excepting cases of drunkenness, or when a Romanist is met with. These last are, of all objectors, the most unceremonious and hateful; every human tie seems entirely destroyed, and malignity, in its worst form, the only element left in their hearts." Of the general character of the inmates of these lodging-houses—for we dare not sully our pages with such details as would most vividly reveal their condition—it is said:—

In these houses one of the strangest medley of characters is met with. A few houses assume some little degree of respectability, but to the generality of them admission is readily gained on the payment of three-pence per night, without any questions being asked. Here then you find congregated together the thief, the pickpocket, the lowest of prostitutes, the escaped convict, the ticket-of-leave man, the deserter from the army and navy, the garrotter, the organ-grinder, the costermonger, the street-caller of almost every grade; the youth of both sexes who have run away from drunken and cruel parents, or who would not endure the salutary discipline of Christian parents or of masters to whom they may have been apprenticed, but who prefer the freedom of a life of this kind presents to them; here, also, is the broken-down tradesman, the mechanic out of employment, and a host of others, who find a refuge from the world in which they have moved in the heyday of their respectability. These classes are then herding together in these houses, some having reached the lowest depth of moral degradation and human depravity; others, again, in the very first stages of a downward course, who might, if a helping hand was only offered them, be delivered from the inevitable ruin that awaits them in an atmosphere so morally polluted as it is here, and amongst such associates as are met with.

The following extracts will give some notion of the services carried on by these humble servants of Christ. The first refers to one kind of Sunday-evening meeting:—

The hour is six, just after the street-callers have finished their day's work, and are returned to refresh and rest themselves; sometimes you may see them come in, basket on head, while you are engaged in the service. You enter, and taking your hat off, bid them good evening; at the same time you go on to say, if they have no objection, you have come to read, pray, or sing with them; they answer (many of them) in the affirmative. On entering you find a confusion of sounds—laughing, talking, sometimes quarrelling—some at tea, some cooking one thing some another—some, having finished tea or dinner, or both at once, are cleaning themselves, but few take this trouble. The apartment, or rather kitchen, is large; a large fire is burning, and a large kettle or cistern over it steaming with hot water for the use of the inmates; it is well lighted with gas, and often the ventilation is very good, as the door and



windows are open, letting in a good supply of air, such as it is. On your entry you hear a suppressed hush, and some of the more sedate cry out, "Be quiet, the parsons or ministers have come"; very soon comparative silence is got, and you proceed with your evening service. If you can sing it will be a great help, as it is an exercise which still has charms for the rudest minds. Singing, reading, prayer, and an address, exposition, exhortation, or sermon, follow, closed by singing and prayer; then the distribution of tracts, a kind word, and some of our brethren go round and shake many by the hand, and depart.

Sometimes a discussion on the merits of the sermon, &c., follows, and becomes very animated too, or some statement or doctrine is called in question; indeed, sometimes some one will, at the close, come up to you and ask for further light on some subject or question bearing on religious truth. These you must meet as you best can, but it is very remarkable, that, very few of these poor degraded creatures are unbelievers, or sceptical in regard to religious truth.

Here is a description of another phase of lodging-house life on a Sunday evening in winter:—

It was a very cold night, and the streets of the neighbourhood where the lodging-houses are were almost deserted; most of the people were in their large kitchens, where large fires were burning, diverting the hours of God's holy day away with all kinds of amusements. In company with a brother, I went to an appointment at one of these houses. Some distance before we came to the place we heard the sound of many voices. When we came to the door the noise was great indeed; it seemed as though the people were running about the place and knocking down the things, and so we very soon found it to be. I gently opened the door, and there were the people in the greatest confusion; the place was full of men, women, and children, running against each other, all kinds of things were falling down. Chasing them was a man, about 6 ft. 1 in. high, with long arms, and a handkerchief bound over his eyes, "and, behold, the Sabbath evening game was blind man's buff." The moment we were seen, order was called in the following manner:—"Sit down, here are the parsons! Why don't you be quiet? here are the ministers. Don't you see the gentlemen? sit down."

Now was seen the respect these people have for the brethren: that which was the scene of the greatest confusion one moment, the next was one of the greatest quiet and peace. They sat down—men, women, and children—some of the latter upon the floor, and all were ready to hear the Word spoken to them. I advanced into the midst, and proceeded with the service, taking for the text, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." At the close of the service they all joined with us in singing that beautiful hymn, "Rock of ages, cleft for me," &c. Who can tell what the result of such services will be; the day of judgment will alone reveal. Many of those who have lived by all kinds of unlawful means, through the instrumentality of this society, under God, will be found among the ransomed at God's right hand.

Some twenty of these houses are under visitation by the community, and during the summer months in fine weather open-air services are held close by. By these weekly services the Gospel is carried to some five hundred of the outcast population who but for such visits would never hear its glad tidings. Those engaged in the work sorely regret the lack of means to afford temporary help to many who by a little timely aid might be rescued from ruin. On this point it is remarked:—

Many are ready and do go to preach to them constantly besides the members of this society; but, excepting in isolated instances, there is no relief of the kind here suggested rendered, nor any systematic plan or organisation to meet the evil as it ought to be met; and without this we cannot expect very large results from preaching to them. And many a time we have heard the remark from them:—"Give us something to eat: it will be much better than your preaching or praying"; and often their looks have confirmed the truth of such remark, at least as regards their needy condition. Not long since, when four of our brethren had finished their work one Sunday night, one or two females called their attention to a poor girl, of sixteen or seventeen years of age, crouched up in a doorway, who, they said, was entirely destitute, and unless some kind person came to her relief, she must inevitably remain in the streets all night. She was at once spoken to, and inquiry made of her respecting her position, &c. She was really a very modest girl, and we have every reason, from her appearance and manner, to believe that she was as yet uncorrupted. She said she had recently lost her parents by death, and had no friends or relations to assist her, and here she was, destitute and forsaken. What could they do? To have left her, would have been acting over again as the Levite of old did, as the poor things around her had several times assisted her before. So they made a collection for her relief, and at once proceeded to find her a home for the night. But in this they had considerable difficulty, as the houses were all full; and it was only at last that they succeeded, by the kindness of one of the keepers consenting to take her in, at our brethren's desire.

Five lodging-houses in Deptford are visited by brethren of the Community, the number of hearers during the winter months being nearly two hundred. These houses are somewhat different from those of Spitalfields. Many of the people live in them for months together, sometimes for years. They comprise men engaged on railways, main-drainage and similar works, street-hawkers, &c. Unequivocal testimony is borne to the cordial reception the brethren meet with. No interruption is met with, except from the intoxicated. As a rule, marked attention is paid to the services—"we have many times seen the tear start from the eye, and heard the hearty response, many exclaiming when we were leaving, 'God bless you, come again!'"

The efforts of the members of the Community in

Spitalfields are not exclusively confined to Sunday visitation. About two months ago they tried the experiment of a tea-meeting in George-yard Ragged-school, to which were invited the fallen and other women inmates of these low lodging-houses. The demand for tickets was very far in excess of the supply, and amongst this company of from two to three hundred females were about fifty young women under seventeen years of age, a very large number of whom were prostitutes. A religious service followed the meal, and the women were addressed by Mrs. Booth, wife of the Rev. William Booth—

About nine o'clock, the chairman, Mrs. Booth, and other speakers, descended from the platform, took their position below, and, as a powerful influence was at work, many poor creatures in tears, and exhibiting deep anxiety about their souls, commenced a prayer and inquiry meeting. Mrs. Booth first addressed a few pointed, earnest, and affectionate words to the anxious ones, inviting all such to come forward to be directed and prayed with. "Just as I am, without one plea," was then sung with great power. Prayer was then offered, and Mrs. Booth and the friends dispersed themselves amongst the people, conversing with them, and urging them to decide at once for Christ, and to make confession of it by going in front to forms set apart for the anxious. About twenty were thus induced to go forward, kneel down, and receive advice and encouragement; and some of these were enabled to rejoice in Christ as their Saviour and Deliverer. This was kept up with great interest till about ten o'clock, when the chairman pronounced the benediction.

Several of the young women declared their readiness to give up their evil courses, and enter an asylum, but nothing could be done to further their wish. On this the committee of the Community remark:—

In our labours amongst this class of people, we are daily met with this obstacle—viz., the want of a home or refuge, to which those not finally sunk in degradation and ruin could be taken for amendment, and want of funds to give relief and assistance to such as are only located in such places from necessity and misfortune, and who are still honest, and only want restoring to their friends, to become useful members of society. The society could do a great deal if funds were supplied for these purposes. Who, then, will come to the help of the Lord in such an extremity as this? In God's name, let the people of God be alive, and do something, and do it at once. The time is short, and souls are daily perishing; the ranks of the Church are thinned, as many of these poor things were once in our Sabbath-schools and churches. Oh, for one thousand pounds to spend upon this degraded spot, and to establish a church for the destitute on the Ashworth plan! Let the money be supplied, and we will guarantee that the work shall be done, and done well too, and done without fee or reward, other than the testimony of a good conscience.

We have not space to refer at any length to the work of this society in the open-air, by which in the course of 1864 the Gospel was proclaimed to as many as 70,000 persons at the various preaching-stations. One of these is in St. Luke's, at the junction of Banner-street with Whitecross-street, where a Sunday-morning service is held. The following extract will indicate the kind of people who are addressed:—

We get for an audience, almost without exception, those who are violating the sanctity of the holy day: women of all grades and ages, with market-baskets in hand, before or after purchasing what they require, form no inconsiderable part of the audience. Street-callers, with barrows in hand or baskets on head, often form another element of our hearers; men of all ranks of the dog and bird-fancier fraternities, are often drawn, from curiosity or something else, to linger awhile and listen amongst the motley group; while idlers of all descriptions, and roughs, so numerous in localities of this kind, collect together for pastime and amusement. From this description of character, our friends will perceive the importance of bringing the truth before them in the most inviting and captivating manner, yet with that distinctness and faithfulness that leaves no room for evasion or excuse. And we are glad to state that the brethren who have attended, for the most part, have done this, and have secured the good will of the neighbours; and out of the immediate neighbourhood have got, as regular attendants, many persons who were not so respectably clad as to appear in a place of worship. Now, at this station we have never had the least opposition, nor any interruption of the services, except a chance time from an individual under the influence of drink, and when this has occurred, some person in the audience has generally kindly undertaken the removal of such person. The word is most attentively listened to, many also join in the singing; tracts are eagerly sought after, and many have been observed to drop the penitential tear, and to have been most deeply impressed with the word spoken; many have also, at the close of the services, inquired most anxiously the way to Zion, and have been directed and encouraged.

At this station about thirty were induced to attend a small chapel close by on one Sabbath, some of whom went on subsequent Sundays; and one of them promised to give up Sunday-trading; while another acknowledged she had been saved from committing suicide by stopping at the service.

It will thus be seen that the Christian Community are doing a great work among the neglected portion of the population of London—scattering broadcast the seeds of Divine truth in faith that by God's blessing they will fructify in due time, and leaving others to gather up the results. "Our only aim," as they say, "is to succour and console the distressed and down-trodden, and to bring those that are out of the way into the way of peace and to guide them therein,

not to please ourselves or any class of men." Their reports afford abundant proof that their labours are not in vain, and that the sphere of their beneficial influence is yearly widening. Their supporters also are on the increase, amongst whom, besides their honoured President, are Mr. George Moore, Mr. S. Morley, and a large number of ministers of various denominations. At the recent anniversary meeting of the society, Mr. Moore, who presided, said he was very much struck with the small expenditure of the society, and the amount of work done.

He did not know a society in existence that with such a small income performed such an immense amount of work; and he must also commend the zeal of the members,—they were earnest, praying, Godfearing men. He would not attempt to offer them any advice, as they no doubt could give him advice, and he was heartily glad that he had fallen in with such a society. He liked their principle—it was aggressive; they did not wait for people to come to them, but they went to the people,—they attacked and made inroads upon the kingdom of Satan, and they contended by the power of God with the evil one. The good the Community had done, and will do, will never be known in this world. He advocated the suggestion made in the report, that of having a room or hall of their own. At present they had not a place to put their heads into. He thought it was a great shame to London that such a self-denying society as this was should be crippled in its onward progress and good works for the want of funds. Why, as to funds, they had not a fourpenny-piece to give to any poor creature who might solicit their alms.

That all the Christian work done by this society involves no greater expense than about 130*l.* a-year is a striking proof of the voluntary zeal and devotion of its members. That they should have been frequently harassed with debt is, we are sure, solely because their meritorious enterprise is as yet little known to the Christian public. What they could accomplish if their resources were larger, will be seen from the following extract from the last number of their *Quarterly Record*, which we commend to the attention of Christian philanthropists:—

Our wants are numerous and diversified; we now number nearly 100 working members. To guide and direct so large a number in a regular organised form, so that every man shall know his place, and to avoid all confusion, requires a large amount of labour and anxiety, and involves a considerable expense in correspondence, &c. Then in printing our large plans, and many other important documents, during the year, requires a considerable sum to cover expenses. Then there is rent, travelling expenses, purchase of tracts and other publications, without naming many other inevitable sources of expense; to keep our present position, all these items of expenditure must be met. But then others are required. We have named, already, a place of our own, which will of necessity involve a heavy expense. Then we have lodging-house tea-meetings, which have been found most useful; these we desire greatly to increase. Then we wish to have funds to assist our poorer members, as well as to take our share of relieving the distressed in the lodging-houses, which is the most urgent of all, as those who visit from Sabbath to Sabbath know full well. Then, if our funds would admit, we have another matter, viz.:—to assist the Female Refuge in its laudable efforts to rescue the fallen, as we could, from amongst the inmates of our lodging-house population, secure a constant supply of recruits, who frequently apply for assistance in this way, but to whom, for want of funds, we can render no aid whatever. Then there is the need of mission rooms, of tents for the open-air, and other special services, all of which we are ready to engage in, as funds shall be furnished for such purposes. These several objects will increase the need for enlarged support, to enable us to go on in our mission of mercy to the fallen, and so discharge our obligations to both God and man.

We doubt not any contributions from our readers to the objects of this valuable society will be thankfully received by the secretary, Mr. Atkinson, 71, Mortimer-road, N., and judiciously expended.

THE REV. CHARLES KIRTLAND, of Canterbury, has accepted a hearty and unanimous invitation to the secretariat of the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission, and will enter on the duties of his office on the 1st of June. For the present, correspondents are requested to address private letters to Canterbury, and those connected with the mission, to 33, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

AULTON, NORFOLK.—Ordination services were held at this ancient Independent chapel on May 3rd. W. Fox, late Congregational missionary at Bishop Stortford, was set apart to the ministry and recognised as minister of the above place, where he has been labouring for nearly a year and a-half. The Rev. P. Colborne gave the introductory discourse. The Rev. J. Alexander asked the usual questions, and offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., gave the charge, and read a letter of well-wishing and sympathy from the Rev. W. A. Hurdall. The Rev. J. Hallett preached the sermon to the people. The Revs. R. Drane, E. B. Hickman, J. W. Blore, H. Stacey, C. Church (Primitive), took part in the services.

BTHESDA CHAPEL, LEIGH.—The ordination of the Rev. Thomas Mills as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the above chapel took place on Friday last, May 5th. The Rev. Fenton Smith, of Hindley, opened the services. The Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, M.A., of Manchester, delivered a very able exposition of Congregational principles. The questions to the minister were asked, and the ordination prayer offered, by the Rev. W. Turner, of Hindley, the oldest Congregational minister in Lancashire. The charge



to the minister, from 2 Tim. iv. 1, 2, was given by the Rev. F. W. Goteh, LL.D., of Bristol College, and the sermon to the people was preached by the Rev. T. W. Handford, of Bolton, in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Arthur Mursell. A public tea-meeting was held between the services. Mr. Mills was for a short time pastor of the Baptist Union Church at Leigh, which recently united with that of Bethesda Independent Chapel.

**BRIGHTLINGSSEA, ESSEX.**—On Tuesday, May the 2nd, the opening services of the new Congregational chapel in this place were held, when the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, preached in the morning, and the Rev. John Raven, of Ipswich, in the evening. The devotional parts of the services were conducted by the Revs. T. W. Davids, of Colchester, R. Maxwell (Wesleyan), A. E. Lord, of Hershams, J. Trew, of Dedham, and E. Pay, the pastor. The collection, including the proceeds of the tea, amounted to about 65*l*. About sixty of the friends partook of luncheon at the Swan Inn; Isaac Perry, Esq., of Chelmsford, presided. On the following Lord's-day the Rev. A. E. Lord, of Hershams, preached two impressive discourses. The whole of the services were encouraging.

**STRATFORD-ON-AVON.**—On the 25th of April the Rev. M. L. Evans, B.A., was publicly recognised as pastor of the Independent church in this town. At the morning meeting in Rother-street Chapel, the Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Birmingham, spoke on the "Model and work of the Christian ministry." The Rev. E. H. Delf, of Coventry, preached "The duties of the church to the pastor"; the devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. J. Bennett, of Broadway; W. Slater, of Leamington; and J. Christien, of Moreton-in-Marsh. At two o'clock the ministers and friends partook of a cold collation, provided in the Town-hall. In the evening a large public meeting was held, Alderman Manton in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the chairman; the Revs. J. G. Allen, B.A., of Warwick; W. Slater, of Leamington; G. B. Johnson, of Birmingham; and Messrs. Reading, of Warwick; Fairfax, of Sidney; Green, of Leamington; and other friends. The meeting was concluded with prayer by the Rev. R. Hall, B.A., of Stratford-on-Avon.

**ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**—On Monday week a tea-meeting was held at the Albion Schools, Ashton-under-Lyne, to afford an opportunity of bidding farewell to the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., who has removed to Clapham. About 700 persons sat down to tea, and the number was afterwards increased to 1,200. W. Sunderland, Esq., J.P., presided, and amongst those present were J. Galt, Esq. (Mayor), Hugh Mason, Esq., Mr. Sutcliffe, the Revs. T. Green, J. H. Gwyther, E. Minton, &c. Other gentlemen sent letters of apology regretting much their inability to attend. The chairman having briefly spoken, Mr. Mason, after expressing his hearty esteem and respect for Mr. Rogers, presented him, on behalf of the church, with an address, engrossed and splendidly illuminated, of which the following is the principal portion:—

You have been our pastor for nearly fourteen years, and during the whole of that long period there has been unbroken harmony among the people, and uninterrupted prosperity in the church. We have not only maintained our position, but we have increased our numbers and influence beyond the natural growth of the population. Our Divine Master has richly blessed your faithful services in making you the honoured instrument of admitting to church fellowship 803 members; the numbers now on the books being 555. In 1861 fifty-four members were amicably transferred from us to Dukinfield, and by you formed into a separate church, which now consists of 244 members. In the same year, 1861, you delivered the address at the ceremony of laying the first stone of our new school, which has cost upwards of 10,000*l*., and which, with its two branch schools, now numbers 219 teachers and 2,070 scholars. Your public lectures to our fellow-townsmen during several winters were the means of conveying sound information to the people, and of guiding aright the public mind on questions of national importance. As a minister of the Independents you have been faithful and true in the bold and intelligent exposition of your Nonconformist principles; and you have ably declared your opinions on those important questions of ecclesiastical polity which distinguish the denomination of which you are a representative; and at the same time, your catholic spirit has ever enabled you to co-operate with all good men in the service of the Church of Christ. We cannot too earnestly express our gratitude for your efficient, scholarly, and Christian work in the pulpit.

Mr. Mason added:—

Notwithstanding we have lost many during the prevalence of the cotton distress, you have the satisfaction of knowing that on the day of your leaving Albion Chapel it is stronger in numbers than it was two years ago, and therefore we have a right to say that up to the last moment of our connection with you there has been one steady, unbroken career of progress and success. I feel deeply thankful to our Heavenly Father, who has so blessed you while you have been with us. He has given you the heart to work, and given you the ability to do that work in a masterly manner. You have not allowed your faculties to grow rusty, but you have turned them to the very best advantage on behalf of the church and congregation of Albion-street. I have infinite pleasure and honour in presenting you with this address.

Mr. Rogers, in reply, said that the severance of his ties with Lancashire and with his people at Ashton was most painful, but the reason appeared to be sufficient and convincing. He briefly reviewed his connection with that church and the efforts they had put forth during his ministry with them. In these fourteen years they had spent in the erection of churches and schools, certainly not less than 30,000*l*. He was prepared to say that there was not a corresponding district in the whole country where there had been so large and liberal an expenditure for the extension

of the Gospel and their principles. He was glad to think that in no instance had that expenditure been unwise or unproductive, but that it had fructified and brought forth much fruit. The Rev. T. Green and the Rev. J. H. Gwyther afterwards addressed the meeting, expressing their personal regard for Mr. Rogers. The Mayor moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting then broke up.

**WEST COWES.**—Mr. John Wilks, B.A., of New College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Congregational church, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

### Correspondence.

#### HORNSEY ANNIVERSARY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask permission to call attention to the advertisement respecting the anniversary services to be held in this place next week?

Through the blessing of God on our own efforts, and through the kindness of our friends, we are, as a church and congregation, quite free from debt. Hence, for ourselves it was not necessary that we should have our usual anniversary services this year. But we have brethren near us who need our help. An iron church has been opened for worship in the Seven Sisters'-road, and a large room has been opened for the same purpose in the Junction-road, Upper Holloway. The population, in each neighbourhood, is considerably in excess of the accommodation for public worship, and is likely to increase. We think our brethren who have undertaken to plant and nurse these infant causes, have a claim on the sympathy and co-operation of their fellow-Christians. It is our blessed Master's will that we should "love one another," "seek one another's good," and "bear one another's burdens." We are thankful to have it in our power thus to "fulfil the law of Christ." We wish to help our brethren; we intend to give the proceeds of this anniversary to them, and we ask your readers kindly to unite with us in a work so pleasant. The advertisement will inform them of the services. We shall be glad to see them in person, or, if unable to come, I make bold to say—as I am not pleading for ourselves—that it will give me pleasure to hand from any of them a contribution to the funds.

I remain, dear Sir, ever truly yours,

JOHN CORBIN.

Haringey-park, Hornsey, N., May 25, 1865.

#### THE VIRGINIA-ROW CHURCH, BETHNAL-GREEN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me a line in the *Nonconformist* to confirm the testimony of your correspondent in regard to Mr. Lane's church in Virginia-row, Bethnal-green? Everyone who knows that particular locality can testify that for several years past this good workman has laboured unceasingly amid the practical heathenism of the district, especially in the open air. If some of our wealthy Nonconformists could only see for themselves the good that has been done, I feel sure they would gladly help this poor but laborious people. The address of Mr. Lane (their pastor) is 44, Orange-street, Bethnal-green-road.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"IN THE NEXT PARISH."

123, Brunswick-street, N.E., May 22, 1865.

#### ORPHAN CHARITY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your kindly notices of the Orphan Working School and the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, the latter introduced to public notice by some of the warmest supporters of the former, induces me to ask permission for another notice—a note of continued progress.

The Orphan Working School, as your readers well-know, is of very ancient date—1758. Up to the period when I first had the honour to be associated with it, in 1840, it had received 1,078 orphans into the school, but, since 1847, when it was removed to its present position—Haverstock-hill—there have been admitted 1,015, or nearly as many during the last eighteen years as were admitted in the first eighty-two years of its existence. Altogether 2,271 have been received, and now the committee have determined to admit FORTY next October, and, if the public will sustain them, they will continue to admit forty at each half-yearly election. I have no doubt of their being well supported by the public in this Christian resolve.

Now, as to the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, whose public meeting is to be held at the London Coffee House, on Wednesday next, under the presidency of Robert Hansbury, Esq., M.P. It was only formed last October, and already there are thirteen poor little infant orphans under its care, and twelve more will be admitted in November. The committee want funds, but these will surely come, as our Heavenly Father has said, "Leave thy fatherless children, and let thy widows trust in me." It will thus be seen by the foregoing that 105, possibly 110, will be the additional number of orphans provided for this year, and in future, by the friends of one organisation whose experience enables them to clothe, educate, and wholly maintain these destitute ones in the most efficient and economical manner. It is a glorious result, and I feel proud of my association with this good work. I plead for both charities, the elder of course in the larger proportion with its 350 elder orphans, and the Infant with its thirteen little ones.

May I ask your readers, who can make it convenient, to attend its meeting at the London Coffee House on Wednesday next, and at the Orphan Working School on Wednesday, the 15th June, when the examination takes place? For both tickets are necessary. If they do attend, I feel assured that they will not only be gratified but pleased, to know not only what is doing, but how it is done. And your readers will not fail to recollect that I shall be happy to receive any contributions they might be pleased to give for these objects.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH SOUL.

56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

473,000 persons visited Kew Gardens during the last year: of these 218,000 went on Sundays.

### Religious Anniversaries.

#### PEACE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Peace Society was held last Tuesday evening, at Finsbury Chapel, Mr. JOSEPH PEASE, of Darlington, in the chair. The Rev. HENRY RICHARD, secretary, opened the meeting by reading an abstract of the report as follows:—

At the last annual report which the committee of the Peace Society had to submit to their friends, the state of their funds was such as to occasion considerable anxiety. It was found that during the financial year then closing, the expenditure had exceeded the income by nearly 500*l*., while the balance in hand wherewith to commence the year was little more than 50*l*. The first care of the committee, therefore, was to see how, by retrenchment on the one hand, and by increase of their means on the other, they could restore their finances to a more satisfactory condition. With a view to augment their resources they prepared a circular which was most liberally responded to, and though sent to only a very limited number, has brought in by subscriptions and donations, an addition to the income of the society for the year of more than 600*l*., and enabled them to appear before you to-day with a balance in hand of 394*l*. To those among their supporters who have thus come to their succour in their time of need, the committee desire to return their cordial thanks. They must, however, add, that the success of this effort to improve their finances has been owing mainly to the influence and exertions of one generous friend, Mr. Robert Charlton, who with a spontaneous and zealous devotion to the cause which the committee cannot too warmly acknowledge, backed their appeal by his own personal application, and in a manner so persuasive and effectual as to produce by far the larger proportion of the sum already mentioned.

But, while feeling very grateful for what has been done, the committee are deeply sensible that the resources at their disposal are painfully inadequate, not only to the magnitude of the work to be done, but to the means and opportunities of usefulness that are continually opening before them. The Peace Society has never had a steady, regular income of more than 1,500*l*. a-year, and the wonder, they venture to think, is, not that no more has been done, but that so much has been done with such limited means. While the nation is paying annually between fifty and sixty millions as the cost of war, past and prospective, it might surely be deemed a wise investment if a much larger sum were devoted to the diffusion of principles and the advocacy of measures tending to arrest the recurrence of war, and to do something at least in hastening the reign of permanent and universal peace.

No particular question has arisen, during the past year, requiring special action on the part of the committee. They have, however, prosecuted their ordinary work with unabated diligence. The society's tracts and other publications have been circulated as opportunity offered. The *Herald of Peace*, besides the regular circulation, has been sent to 500 gentlemen, clergymen and others, in various parts of the country, by many of whom it has been kindly received and attentively read. There has been also a constant succession of public meetings and lectures in connection with the society. Three lecturers have been steadily in the field, with such occasional help from their secretary as his other duties would admit.

Mr. Stokes, in giving an account of his labours for the past year, says that "he has continued throughout the year to superintend the office at Manchester, and has embraced every favourable opportunity for disseminating the principles of peace through that populous district."

Mr. O'Neil has delivered no less than eighty-four lectures upon various branches of the question in the midland counties, and Mr. Fry has also been engaged in the southern and western districts of the kingdom.

But in addition to the lectures thus delivered in the ordinary course by the society's agents, a series of meetings of a somewhat special nature has been held during the past year. It was felt by the committee that the long succession of events, most untoward to the interests of peace, which had come to pass within the last twelve years, beginning with the Russian war and ending with the American war, had done much to discourage and disperse those who in former years had been sincerely attached to the cause. No doubt, there were many who, in the halcyon days of hope which preceded that stormy period, had joined their ranks, not from any very intelligent or settled conviction of the truth of the principle, but from love of novelty, from the impulse of a momentary enthusiasm, from the disposition to run after and shout for what seemed to be then a winning cause.

But setting this class altogether aside, the committee were convinced that there were up and down the country not a few faithful men, who had steadfastly refused to bow their knee to the military Baal, whose worship has been so popular and fashionable of late years. They have been anxious, therefore, by a series of conferences, held in various districts, to give an opportunity for such men to rally around the old banner, and to strengthen each other's hands by mutual counsel and encouragement. They ventured to hope, moreover, that there are many young persons who have risen into manhood and womanhood since the events referred to, who might be enlisted in the service of the good cause. Five such conferences have been held during the past year, two at Manchester, one at Bristol, one at Brighton, and one at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Some of them, especially the one at Bristol, were eminently successful and satisfactory, and all of them were encouraging in character and tone. One feature of interest which marked several of these assemblies was the number of ministers of religion of various denominations who attended them, and took part in the proceedings. At Brighton most of the leading Independent and Baptist ministers were present; and at Bristol not fewer than fourteen ministers of that city formed part of the conference. The committee hope during the forthcoming year to hold several more meetings of the same nature.

In looking forward to the future, there are two events close at hand, which in the judgment of the committee ought to engage the attention of the friends of peace. In two or three months from this time there will be a general election. Will not this be a fit opportunity to



press upon the attention of our countrymen those practical measures for the preservation of peace for which we have so long contended? Ought we not especially to take advantage of this appeal from the Government to the nation, to tell those who may aspire to represent us in Parliament, that we deprecate the present enormous waste of the national resources on military armaments; that we earnestly desire the policy of non-intervention, which has been already accepted in practice, should be consecrated into a fixed principle; that reason and self-interest, no less than the high dictates of humanity and religion, demand that disputes which may arise between us and other States should be settled by arbitration instead of war. The friends of peace may not be a large body in the country, but they are large enough, if they act in concert and with real earnestness, to make their voice be listened to with respect by those who may offer themselves to solicit their suffrages. No class of the community has a better right to be bold in the expression of their views. They have no personal interests to serve, they have no sectional or party objects to accomplish. Their only desire is the application of the principles of Christian morality to national affairs, the triumph of reason and humanity over brute force, which also draws after it in their belief the prosperity of their own country, and the virtue and happiness of the whole human race.

There is one other event approaching of considerable interest to the members of this society. 1866 will be the fiftieth year from its first formation. And as the period of its existence nearly coincides with the happy duration of peace between England and France, ought there not to be an effort made to celebrate the year by some special demonstrations which shall express our joy and gratitude for the past, and give a new impulse to the cause of peace for the future? It is obvious that, owing partly to the operation of the commercial treaty, and partly to the return to good sense of our own people, our relations with our neighbours across the Channel are improving year by year. Nor are there wanting indications, both in our own country and in Europe, of a reaction setting in more favourable to the cause of peace. A few weeks after our last annual meeting, there was a memorable debate in the House of Commons on the Dano-German question, when the principle of non-intervention, for which we have so long contended, may be said to have been carried by acclamation, and that in relation to a case which may be truly regarded as a crucial example. All the leading States on the continent are engaged, if not under the guidance of a wise policy, at least under the pressure of an inexorable necessity, in reducing their armaments, were it only to save themselves from absolute bankruptcy.

The committee need not say with what inexpressible satisfaction they see the dreadful and disastrous civil war which has so long desolated America coming to a close. No imagination can conceive, no language can adequately express, the amount of evil which it has inflicted on that country and on the world. Heaven in its mercy grant that the evil effects may not extend beyond the time of actual conflict! But our American brethren will prove the one happy exception in the history of the world if they do not find that a terrible aftermath grows on the soil that has been reaped by the reapers of war. One bright spot, however, remains amid the wide waste of material and moral devastation—one result of the war, to offer some compensation for its manifold and incalculable evils. No result, indeed, can justify or atone for the use of unlawful means. Still, it may be permitted, even to those who most strongly disapproved of the war, to rejoice over the fact, or what they hope will become a fact, that as one consequence flowing from it, the great abomination of slavery bids fair to perish out of the land for ever. In the judgment of your committee there was another, and an infinitely better, if somewhat tardier, method, of battling with and overturning that evil than by the use of carnal weapons. Execrating the war, however, as they do and must, "herein they do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice," if the day of peace should also prove the day of jubilee, wherein liberty is proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

The committee cannot omit expressing their regret at the last act of that terrible tragedy.

Among other evils flowing from the unhappy American war, not the least is this, that it has given rise to a variety of questions between our own Government and that of the United States, which yet remain to be settled. There is nothing, assuredly, in any of these questions that does not easily admit of an amicable solution, provided only they are approached on both sides in a candid and conciliatory spirit.

The committee cannot close this report without referring to the irretrievable loss which the cause of peace has sustained by the death of Mr. Cobden. They need not dwell upon the general virtues and merits of the deceased statesman. But surely, if there is any class of the community that owe him a special tribute of honour, it is the friends of peace. The service he rendered to their cause is beyond computation, while the fidelity with which he clung to it through all the vicissitudes of circumstance and opinion, cannot but embalm his memory for ever in their grateful and affectionate veneration. The committee cannot omit, out of this brief notice of their departed friend, one reference to the unswerving constancy with which he kept true to them through evil report and good report. Many tried, some by flattery and some by ridicule, to detach him from our ranks. But that true heart never faltered for an instant in its loyalty to the cause and its friends. While smaller men, once following with us, shrank from our side, unable to bear the reproach, he, who from his eminence was the most conspicuous mark for the shafts of scorn, never veiled his principles, and was never ashamed of his associates.

The cash account showed that the income of the society for the past year had been 2,084*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenditure 1,676*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance at the banker's of 394*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* and of cash in hand 13*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

The CHAIRMAN then rose to address the meeting; and, after some remarks on the excellent way in which the secretary performed his duties, said he recollected as a boy visiting the fine arch, now looked upon as something very simple and comparatively insignificant, over the river Wear, at Sunderland, and in the centre of which was the inscription, "N*on*

*desperandum auspice Deo.*" As a lad, and a young man, and now that he had the weight of years upon him, he had frequently thought of that motto, and had seen that there was in it the foundation of all hope for Christian enterprises. What they had already heard was quite true, that their cause, though like all others it was likely to ebb and to flow, was neither dead nor dying, and he therefore felt that he might on the present occasion adopt, to some extent, the language of congratulation. He had mourned, in common with many others, the war delirium and delusion which had come over his country of late years. He had thought and even dared to hope that the steady preaching of the Gospel by the ministers of various denominations, and the enlightenment that had rolled as a flood over the country through the teaching of schools and those who were instructing youth in every possible department, might have led to a wiser and more just view of their cause, which was based, not only upon political expediency, but upon the cause of moral right and of humanity, and above all, upon the precepts of their holy religion, and those feelings which, whether it was to relieve the perishing in peace or in error, to spread happiness all the world over, or to extend moral right and justice between man and man, every Christian was called upon to exhibit. He felt great satisfaction, as well as a glow of patriotism, when he listened to the reports of the May Meetings last. When he heard of the efforts of that wondrously blessed society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, he could not help thinking of what the circulation of the Bible would be, and what its acceptance, if only the olive-branch of peace flourished from pole to pole; and when he saw the efforts made by many Christian brethren as they passed from island to island and from shore to shore, from sunny climes to frozen regions, he could not help thinking what their success would be if only the Prince of Peace ruled in the hearts of the children of men. No one could tell the effect of such a sight in a foreign land as the glorious doctrine of Christianity being taught by one set of our countrymen, and the blood-stained banner being held by another. He was glad that the society had raised an additional sum of money during the past year, and he congratulated them on the manner in which it had been applied. He knew that much good had resulted from the holding of the conferences which had been referred to in the report. Just before leaving home, two or three days ago, he received a letter from a lady of considerable standing, stating that she and her husband had sneaked into the meeting held at Newcastle because they thought that the Peace Society people were a pitiable set, but they wished particularly to know what could be said on the behalf of their principles. The lady acknowledged, however, in her letter, that they were so interested by what they heard that they were no longer ashamed of having gone, but could have rejoiced if they could have had all their friends with them, and if every lady and gentleman in Newcastle had been present. (Cheers.) It had been said that they were men who wanted peace at any price, but he contended that the price did not require to be paid if they never embarked in war. He rejoiced to know that there was a substratum of feeling spreading over the country which would yet manifest itself, at all events, in favour of the expediency and, he himself believed, morality, of their principles. He was old enough to remember the attack on Copenhagen. He was glad to have been one to give his vote that the Danes should have returned to them the money of which they had been deprived. The Government of that day opposed the proposition, but it was carried. Fifty years' peace with France would at that time have seemed utterly incredible, and as to the attempt which had lately been made to induce England to enter upon a European war in behalf of Denmark, he was well assured that had the same provocation and incentive to war on the part of public orators and the public press been given fifty years ago, such a war would most inevitably have taken place. He believed that they had learned an awful and solemn lesson as to the truth of the Apostolic declaration—"Whence come wars and fightings among you?" when they looked at the other side of the Atlantic. He had lately received a severe reproof from one of his own children in connection with the matter, who, when he was congratulating a friend on some of the efforts which had been made for the comfort of the wounded and suffering in the American war, said that he seemed to have an idea that there was now some chance of war being conducted on Christian principles. He was more convinced than ever that war was still unchanged in its objects and its effects, and he cordially echoed the sentiment once expressed by a great man, that it was a suspension of every law both human and divine. (Applause.) The only way in which war could be avoided was by educating the people to understand its horrors, and by endeavouring to show ministers of the Gospel that unless they wished to destroy the family for whom Christ died, they must preach the Gospel of peace. He rejoiced to think that the refusal of this country to join in the German and American wars was a proof that a better state of feeling was coming over the land. America would not recover from the moral effects of her civil war for a very long period; therefore, in his opinion ample proof, had been given that prevention was better than cure, and that the Peace Society had no reason to be ashamed of its principles. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. O. STROVEL moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, while seeing in the material and moral desolation which the civil war in America has occasioned another signal illustration of the cruel and unchristian charac-

ter of all war, hail with unfeigned satisfaction the prospect of its immediate termination, to be accompanied, they trust, by the final overthrow of slavery. They earnestly hope that all needful wisdom will be given to our brethren for the difficult task which awaits them, that, by a clement and conciliatory policy towards the vanquished, they may restore true unity to their distracted country; and that all differences pending between Great Britain and the United States may be speedily and peaceably adjusted, so that these two great kindred nations may be united in the bonds of a cordial and lasting friendship.

He felt in approaching such a subject no little awe, and he would much rather some other speaker should have preceded him. He did not think any four years in the history of the world had ever produced such results as the last four years in America. The origin of the war was to perpetuate and extend the institution of slavery. Law was broken, property destroyed, and national treasure wasted, and the interposition of the North appeared far more in the light of a police movement than anything else. He could not help feeling that as they had the right under the Gospel of raising an effective police to keep robbers from their houses and to protect their Senate from violence, so the movements of the North were, he would not say all of them, justifiable, but at any rate to be viewed in a different light from mere war. It was a war for the very preservation of the Union. What were the results of the war? Facts were better than prophecies; and there was the fact, which he deplored, of Brown endeavouring to free the slaves by violence and bloodshed. There was the awful fact that the ministers of the Gospel in the South raised their voices to God and prayed Him to assist their cause—a spectacle to make the world shudder. God had indeed answered them, and His answer was in favour of peace. But there were other aspects of the question of an admonitory kind. Moral power, since 1820, and especially since 1833, had been making rapid strides in America on the subject of slavery, and if America could have but waited a few years longer, that moral power would probably have accomplished emancipation. The emancipation movement in America was due to a fugitive from Jamaica—William Knibb—who appealed to the Triennial Conference of Baptist Churches to use their influence for the manumission of the slave. It was some time before his appeals could obtain a hearing, but at length they did, and then ensued a correspondence, which continued till the Anti-Slavery Convention of London in 1840. Ultimately the feeling spread from the Churches of America and took hold of society. The war in fact began in the churches, for the South excommunicated the North, and the churches were divided on the subject. Events had hurried the North along beyond their wishes and anticipations until they reached a terrible point from which they could not recede. ("Question.") For his part he stood aside, and said with the psalmist, "Teach me Thy way, O Lord; unite my heart to fear Thy name." He felt that there was no way in which nations could avoid the evils of war but by obedience to God. (Hear, hear.) As to the war itself; he had studied the slavery question for three-and-thirty years and had refugees in his own house, and he was convinced, although men had been accused of drawing the results of that horrible system in too dark colours, that it was impossible for human language to state its baseness. (Hear, hear.) And slavery was the element which nurtured the war. As peace men they could not do better than advance to the source and abolish slavery. (Hear, hear.) He reprobated the conduct of these Englishmen who, animated by the spirit of selfishness, sold the materials of war for the defence of slavery. As long as they broke no laws they could not be touched, but they were deserving of the execrations of all who bore the Christian name. The report had alluded to the late President; but it was a comfort to know that Abraham Lincoln was not defeated when he fell, the victim of murder. There was only one point in reference to that terrible event to which he felt bound in very faithfulness to allude. On that solemn 14th of April when the flag of the Union once more waved over the South he would rather have seen Abraham Lincoln anywhere than in the theatre. (Hear, hear, and "Question.") Had he been at home pleading with God, that tremendous deed would not have been wrought. (A voice: "Seward?") He who would avoid the actions of war, should also avoid the sins which brought on the war; and how often on those very boards had not slavery been burlesqued, and coloured people been derided? and that was not the place for the great liberator in the moment of thanksgiving. A greater man than Lincoln never lived, and it was an indication of national greatness to find the President and the Vice-President two working men—one raised literally from the workhouse, and the other from a backwoods farm. (Hear, hear.) America had passed through a great trial, and she had achieved a glorious result, but he trusted that no further blood would be shed in the name of punishment. Let all who were convicted of treason be banished for ever from the land—but he would hold life as sacred as possible. Clemency would be America's honour. She had been courageous, firm-hearted, and wise, and now, every life she spared would do her more honour than every life which had fallen in the struggle. As to the relationship between England and America, let every man—especially every Christian—labour to promote peace and good will. If the Christians on either side of the Atlantic would join their hands and their hearts it would be impossible for the Governments to make war. (Cheers.) Let that society labour night and day on behalf of the principle of non-intervention. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROBERT CHARLTON, of Bristol, seconded the motion. He said he had come prepared with a little



calculation showing the difference between two modes of solving a national difficulty. The overthrow of slavery would indeed be a most happy and blessed result of the war, but it had been purchased at a terrible price. It might help to produce in their own minds a feeling of gratitude to God for the blessings they enjoyed, and deepen the fraternal sympathy which they all cherished, if they contrasted the circumstances under which slavery was got rid of in the British colonies thirty years ago with the circumstances under which American slavery had been brought to a termination. The sum of 20,000,000*l.* had been paid by Great Britain to emancipate the slaves in her colonies—800,000 in number. There were four millions of slaves in America, and at the same rate the manumission would have cost—if it had been possible to effect it—100,000,000*l.* He expressed no opinion as to whether this result would have been obtainable by peaceful negotiations, but one thing was certain, that there had been expended in carrying on the war—an anti-slavery war as it was called by some—no less than 800,000,000*l.* That was the lowest estimate of the aggregate expenditure of North and South. But this expenditure, enormous as it was, sank into utter insignificance when compared with the prodigious destruction of life. It had been calculated by Mr. Henry Ward Beecher that a million of lives had been sacrificed, but even supposing it was half a million, how difficult it was to form an idea of the terrible destruction which it implied. The number of men able to bear arms in a given community was reckoned as one to five; consequently half a million of men represented a general population of two and a half millions. Suppose every able-bodied man in the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, had perished, what a calamity to the nation! but this was no more than an equivalent, the population of those counties, including the populous cities of Bath, Oxford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Salisbury, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Bristol, being two and a half millions. Such was the desolation of war. Certainly his illustration was enough to show that war was incalculably the worst and most expensive method possible of settling disputes. He did not overlook the fact that all events were controlled by God, but that ought not to interfere with their most determined endeavours to do all they could to bring about a more healthful tone of public feeling. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. F. TUCKER moved the next resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting desire to record their profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Richard Cobden, their affectionate reverence for the many noble attributes of his character, their high appreciation of the manifold services he has rendered to the cause of peace, and their keen sense of the incalculable loss it has sustained by his removal. They would feel, however, that they can in no way so effectually testify their respect for his memory and their gratitude for the great work he has done, as by a stronger and warmer attachment than ever to the cause of permanent and universal peace, to which his heart and life were so earnestly devoted.

He said that the society was not indeed a popular society; it had no worldly glitter and glare about it; but it calmly and steadily asserted a principle, and in this respect might be said to follow the example of an emperor whom they did not generally imitate—it was making war for an idea. (Cheers.) And a very determined war it was. They had dug deep their entrenchments, and had sat down before the strongest fortress of human nature, and they never intended to raise the siege till the fortress fell. (Hear, hear.) They were called peace-at-any-price men, but that need not move them from their equanimity. With them peace at any price meant principle at any price, human welfare, glory to God in the highest at any price. And certainly they could bear the taunt with the utmost meekness when it was hurled at them by men who would not refuse to pay any price for war. (Hear.) They read in Isaiah these words—"Every battle of the warrior is with confused noise and garments rolled in blood, but this shall be with burning, and fuel, and fire." That was not thought a correct representation of the Holy Spirit's meaning, and he did not speak upon his own authority, the words should read—"The whole armour of the war with garments rolled in blood shall be for burning, fuel, and fire." (Hear, hear.) The passage alluded to the old custom of committing the armour and spoils of the vanquished to the flames. The society pointed to the fulfilment of that prophecy, and when it gained its great victory it would create a more glorious conflagration than the world had ever seen. He took it that when the Mr. Henry Richard of the future dated his despatches from the Horse Guards—(laughter)—the Tower of London would be a fitting depository for the remains of all the terrible warlike implements of the present age. (Hear, hear.) The resolution spoke of Richard Cobden. The last time he (Mr. Tucker) had the pleasure of speaking in the company of their excellent secretary, Mr. Cobden was present, and if there was a public platform on which his loss was felt it was certainly the platform of the Peace Society. (Hear, hear.) It was well said in the report that peace was not the incidental but the main, chief, and ultimate end of all the labours of that great and good man. Whether he laboured for the repeal of the corn laws, or for the establishment of commercial treaties, his object was peace. There was hardly ever a man so misrepresented and misunderstood. It was once the custom to call him a revolutionist, un-English and a coward. Was it revolutionary to do more than any other man to prevent a revolution? Was it un-English to do as much as any for the welfare and prosperity of England? Was that cowardly to bear the brunt of as terrible a

struggle as ever tested the courage and fidelity of man? When in failing health and faltering breath, he was welding the links of that golden chain which now unites France and England, one of the newspapers—the *Times*—to its eternal disgrace, tried to write him down week after week as a knave, a fool, or a compound of both. All that had passed away, and he (Mr. Tucker) quoted familiar words when he said that the clouds which followed the sun in its course and tried to obscure its brightness, at length formed a temple for its effulgence, and reflected by their variegated tints the luminary they could not hide. Where were the men who were not proud of Richard Cobden? Penny papers and threepenny papers, Whigs and Tories, Frenchmen and Englishmen grasping hands across the Channel, uttered gratefully the name of Cobden. There were those present who knew him personally, and they could testify that the most indomitable of all energies was associated with the purest of spirits and the kindest of hearts. In the time of the public schools controversy, he (Mr. Tucker), wrote a letter to him at Midhurst, and back came a reply of eight pages answering his questions as carefully as if he had been an old friend. When the Olivebranch Society held its meetings in Manchester, a lady wrote to him asking for a few lines, and back came a letter from which he would read one sentence. It was this:—"Scatter your olive leaves like seed abroad, and do not doubt but they will bear fruit; some of them will doubtless fall on barren soil, but others, like the mustard seed in the parable, will grow into a stately tree in whose branches the birds of the air, nay the birds of prey that haunt the battle-fields, will delight to find shelter." (Cheers.) As a minister of religion he stood there to express his humble and devout belief that in the highest sense Richard Cobden was a religious man. His great business was to bring down the great principles of their glorious faith into the intercourse of man with man, class with class, nation with nation. For that he lived, and for that—it was the literal truth—he died. With a full heart he laid one stone upon his cairn, one wreath upon his urn, one flower upon his grave.

Lover of peace, farewell!  
The time shall come when muffled drum,  
And sheathed sword and battles ceased  
Of thee shall tell.  
Friend of the slave, farewell!  
The yoke shall break from every neck,  
And happy homes beyond the wave,  
Of thee shall tell.  
Helper of man, farewell!  
Both far and near, peasant and peer,  
Men of each country, clime and clan,  
Of thee shall tell.

(Loud cheers.)

The Rev. URIAH THOMAS seconded the motion. He did so partly in consequence of appeals which had been made by the secretary and others for young men to pledge themselves to that sacred cause. It was a glorious movement, and destined to ultimate success. They were all inspired in some measure with the principles so dear to Richard Cobden, and when they remembered his energy and worth, it was time that they came forward to fill his vacant place, though it might take hundreds of them to make one so good as he. While he lived he was assailed by popular prejudice, but his life was so true—so intensely and gloriously true—that

When he died he left a lofty name,  
A light, a landmark on the cliffs of fame.

His life was a lesson to young men. Let them, in spite of prejudice and opposition, be true to their principles, and the God above would bring them to the same glorious reward. They were taunted with being peace-at-any-price men, but did they not tell the young man surrounded with moral dangers to be pure at any price, and did they not tell the tradesman exposed to temptations in business to be honest at any price? (Hear, hear.) Of course they meant any price but the price of sin. (Cheers.) There were reasons urged against their principles. It was said that the peace principle was an effeminate principle. As a young man, and speaking to many young men, he hated effeminacy. Young men ought to be strong. The apostle wrote to them as such, but then strength should be not only mental and physical, but moral. (Hear, hear.) Was it more manly to go with the crowd and shout as the crowd shouted, or to stem the tide of popular error and bear witness for unpopular truth? If the latter, there was nothing effeminate in the teachings of the Peace Society. It was said that their principles were impracticable. Was Christianity impracticable? If not, how could they say that the principle of peace—which was the principle of Christianity—was impracticable? What part of Christ's teachings sanctioned war? Which of the beatitudes sanctioned it? Was it inculcated by Christ's rebukes, precepts, or commands? (Hear, hear.) The spirit of Christianity was as unlike the spirit of war as the darkness of hell was unlike the light of heaven. The most civilised of wars would be an anomaly and a daring defiance, if carried on in the plains of Bethlehem where angels so sweetly sung, or around the hill of Calvary where Christ so divinely died. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. BROCK moved, and the Rev. J. PULLING seconded, the last resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting, impressed with a sense of the duty which devolves upon the friends of peace to endeavour to apply the principles they hold in a practical form to national affairs, recommend that all available and judicious means be employed at the coming election, to press upon both constituents and candidates the various measures advocated by the society, tending to perpetuate and consolidate international peace.

This was carried unanimously.

A GENTLEMAN in the body of the meeting said he

hoped that no member of the Peace Society would vote at the next election in favour of sending any military man to Parliament. They received the money of the nation for their services, and ought not to be members of its legislature. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks was then passed by acclamation to the president, and the proceedings terminated.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.—On Tuesday afternoon the seventh annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Prayers having been offered up, the Rev. Mr. Titcomb (the secretary) read the report, which stated that the income for the past year was upwards of 6,000*l.* The society has training masters in Bengal, the Panjab, Bombay, and Madras. In the training institution at the latter place there are twenty-five students. Similar institutions will be shortly opened in the Panjab, and it was hoped that the masters in Bengal and Bombay would be able to enter upon their duties in the course of a year. The society was giving Christian instruction to 2,500 children in fifty-eight schools around Calcutta. In addition to the work of training teachers and instructing children, the society was carrying on a great work in the publication of school-books and works for mission agents; and illustrated periodicals were published in thirteen of the languages of India. They were now being issued at the rate of 1,000 copies a-day; and to show how highly its educational works were approved of, it might be stated that they were used in the schools of twenty missionary societies, thus laying the foundation of a system of education which would, by the blessing of God, tend to uproot heathenism, and promote the moral and spiritual welfare of our fellow-subjects in India. The report was adopted, and several resolutions passed in support of the objects of the society.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society was held in the Sailors' Institute, Mercer-street, Shadwell. The large room of the institute was crowded, and among the audience was a good sprinkling of seafaring men. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags. Mr. J. Kemp Welch occupied the chair. The report, read by Mr. Fieldwick, the secretary, stated that an inquirer wishing to inform himself of the objects of the society and its mode of general operation would, in the first instance, pay a visit to the society's headquarters—the Sailors' Institute at Shadwell. There he would probably first enter the reading-room, where he would find an extensive library, the tables covered with various magazines and other periodicals, and sundry newspapers spread upon the reading-stands. He would observe a handsome set of maps and charts, and a case of specimens of the Bible in different languages and styles of binding for the option of the purchaser. He would hear that this room is open daily for the use of seamen, and without charge; and that the number of visits during the year 1864 amounted to 35,344; while as many as 3,337 seamen's letters received and delivered during the same period, evince the high position held by the institute in their confidence and esteem. He would be conducted into the adjoining refreshment-room, and thence into the savings' bank, in which he would find that as much as 1,721*l.* had been deposited by seamen since its establishment. In this office, too, would be seen the society's ship libraries, which are in considerable and growing request. Next, ascending to the class-room, a number of sea-apprentices, sailors, and officers of ships would be found in the Navigation School, pursuing their professional studies. During the year 1864 there have been 193 students, and of these fifty-eight had passed the examination of the Marine Board. A visit to the lecture-hall would close the round of inspection. Here, though the attendance is necessarily affected by the number of places of worship in the neighbourhood, the grand total on the year amounted to nearly 5,000. The weekly temperance and other meetings held in the hall from time to time have been, and continue to be, well attended. The society's provincial operations had been most successful. The balance-sheet was next submitted, showing the receipts and expenditure for the year ending March 31 to have been 2,522*l.*, and leaving a balance in hand of 95*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The chairman congratulated the society upon being out of debt, and urged them to go forward, for to the British tar we must always look as our great bulwark. He urged upon every shipowner to place in each of his ships a library for his seamen. The report was adopted.

#### BRITISH FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETIES.

A meeting of delegates from the various Freedmen's Aid Societies in the United Kingdom was held on Wednesday forenoon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Westminster, for the object of forming a national committee in order to consolidate and extend the action already taken for the relief of the freed slaves of America. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., presided. There were also present E. Baines, Esq., M.P., W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen of influence.

Mr. JOHN HODGKIN, of Lewes, moved, and Mr. ALLRIGHT, of Birmingham, seconded:—

That, while this meeting heartily rejoices in the labours and success of the various freedmen's aid associations in this country, it considers that the time has arrived for giving to the general work a more systematic, vigorous, and national character, and therefore recommends that a committee be



formed for this object, which shall at the same time recognise and act in harmony with the existing societies.

The Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Cheltenham, moved, and Mr. ESTCOURT, of Manchester, seconded, the adoption of the following statement as embodying the reasons for the formation of a national committee, and defining its mode and scope of action:—

The growing claims of the Freedmen's Aid movement, the improved state of the public sentiment in this country in relation to the United States, and the disadvantages attending the present scattered desultory efforts, have induced the friends of this great philanthropic work to endeavour to give to it increasing vigour and efficiency by the formation of a general committee that shall fairly represent the various district associations, and as indicative of its scope and aim shall bear the name of the National Committee of the British Freedmen's Aid Associations. It is proposed that the existing district associations, and any other of similar importance that may hereafter be duly organised, shall send two or more representatives to such national committee. Such associations are already organised in London, in Birmingham, and the midland counties; and local associations exist in the towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Bradford; also at Bristol, Cheltenham, Brighton, Mansfield, and other places. Besides the London society, of which Sir Fowell Buxton is the president, a very efficient association is conducted by members of the Society of Friends, called the Friends' Central Committee. It is proposed that these district associations, containing their present committee and officers, and any others of a similar kind to be hereafter formed, be duly represented in the national committee. This committee shall choose their own officers. This committee shall hold at least four meetings every year, and at each meeting shall determine the place and time of the next meeting, it being understood that such meetings be not uniformly held in London, but may alternate between the metropolis and such towns as those already named. That the special functions of the national committee be:—1. To obtain and publish information respecting the action of the district associations; and to circulate such information from America and elsewhere as may be likely to further this important work. 2. To aid in the formation of district associations where needed, and to advise as to modes of raising funds and affording help to the freed people. 3. To act as a medium of communication with the various Freedmen's Aid Societies in America, and to give counsel and suitable introduction to delegates from that country on behalf of the freed men; and any other representatives or advocates who may be immediately employed in visiting various parts of the country and endeavouring to raise funds. 4. To hold annual or half-yearly public meetings for the purpose of reporting the general progress of the work, and in resolving upon any further measure in aid of this great undertaking, which the progress of events and further experience may suggest.

Mr. W. MORGAN, of Birmingham, moved, and the Rev. ROBERT ASHTON, secretary of the Congregational Union, seconded, that a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Allright, Seebohm, Dr. Tomkins, W. Morgan, and W. Allen, be appointed to prepare a condensed statement of the amounts already obtained and forwarded by the various district freedmen's associations in this country.

These and other resolutions of a formal character were unanimously adopted.

In the afternoon a public meeting was held at the same hotel, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. His Grace the Duke of Argyll occupied the chair; and there were likewise present the Duchess of Argyll, the Countess of Gainsborough, Lord Houghton, Lord Duffield, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. G. W. Gower, M.P., Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., the Hon. C. W. Howard, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs (the representative of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission), Mr. Levi Coffin (of Cincinnati), the Rev. Dr. Bliss (of the Syrian Mission), the Rev. Dr. Haynes (president of the New York Central Freedmen's Commission), the Rev. Crammond Kennedy (of New York), Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. M. D. Conway (of Virginia), Dr. Frederick Tomkins, the Revs. Dr. Brook, J. C. Galloway, John Curwen, Dr. Massey, Dr. Brown (of Cheltenham), Robert Ashton (secretary of the Congregational Union), Paxton Hood, &c. &c.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in opening the proceedings, urged the claims of the North American people on the sympathy of Englishmen with regard to the question of slavery, and contended that nothing could be more honest than the language which the Government of the United States had used from the beginning to the end of the war with respect to the subject of slavery. The Constitution of the United States gave the President no power to deal with slavery politically, and he defended President Lincoln for doing nothing except what was forced on him by military necessity. But as to the sincerity of the desire to abolish slavery, for thirty years the people in the North had advocated the abolition of slavery, and the election of President Lincoln was the culmination of that long period of anti-slavery agitation. With regard to the real condition of the slaves prior to the war, we need only refer to the statute-books of the Southern States and to the columns of the Southern newspapers to be convinced that, so far from the people of England having any exaggerated notions as to the evils of slavery, our impressions fell far below the truth. It was not the occasional burning alive of the fugitive, but the daily experiences of slave life that formed the greater evil. In ten years there were exported further south and west from the five principal slave States 234,638 slaves from their own natural increase, and still 30,000 or 40,000 more were wanted from Africa. The reopening of the African slave-trade had been advocated by Governor Adams and other Southerners. In conclusion, after vindicating the character of the negroes, he

appealed to the meeting to give, not only their sympathies to the American people, but all the help in their power to bring them through the difficulties in which they were now placed with four millions of freed slaves to deal with—a large number of whom would be, no doubt, in extreme destitution; and he reminded them of the assistance which the Americans sent over to this country during the Irish famine and the distress in the manufacturing districts of this country.

Lord Houghton, Mr. John Hodgkin, Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Sir T. F. Buxton, Dr. Vaughan, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Dr. Bliss, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, and Mr. Jonathan Pim, moved and seconded resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting, supporting them with most earnest speeches. A vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Inman and Co., Messrs. Guion and Co., and other shipowners, for their generous and valuable allowance of free freight for all Freedmen's Aid Society's consignments; also to Mr. T. R. Arnett, of Liverpool, for his indefatigable services as shipping agent. The meeting also expressed a hope that the example of American railway transport companies in conveying free the provisions for the famishing Irish might be followed on this side of the water on behalf of the freedmen of America.

Thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Letters were read, all of which expressed sympathy with the object of the meeting, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Adams (the United States Minister), Dr. Livingston, Lord Shaftesbury, and Mr. Secretary Chase. A number of members of Parliament who had agreed to take resolutions were prevented from doing so in consequence of being summoned to a division in the House of Commons. The following subscriptions were announced to the committee at the close of the meeting:—Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., 300*l.*; Joseph Gibbons, Esq., M.P., 250*l.*; A. A., 50*l.*; George S. Gushen, Esq., M.P., 50*l.*; W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., 50*l.* per annum for three years; His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, 10*l.*; Vincent Lean, Esq., 10*l.*; Robert Gaskell, 5*l.*; sundry small sums, 14*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; the Dowager Lady Buxton, 100*l.*; E. N. Buxton, Esq., 50*l.*

#### FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

The following is an extract from a letter to an English friend from Mr. F. Douglass, dated Rochester, April 18, 1865. After expressing the horror and sadness with which the first news of the assassination of the President had filled his mind, Mr. Douglass says:—

While I mourn the death of Mr. Lincoln as of a personal friend—for he was to me a personal friend—while I remember the good acts of his life towards my enslaved people, I still think that the man who succeeds him will answer better the stern requirements of the hour than even Mr. Lincoln. Perhaps in Mr. Lincoln's place, during the past four years, he would have done no better; he might have done worse; but that first work is done, and we need men of a different mould for what remains. Nothing short of equality before the laws can give the black man any security in this country, and for nothing less than that do I ask the American people and Government. If I had a thousand constitutional guarantees of freedom, they would be a mockery without the ability of the black man to sue and testify in the courts, and vote for the men who are to make the laws. In a country where the great mass of the people are disfranchised, it is comparatively easy to be one of that mass. Masses of men can take care of themselves anywhere, but to be deprived of a privilege enjoyed by everybody is a hardship and blight upon the proscribed race. I think Mr. Johnson is in favour of enfranchising the negro. Give the negro this one right, and I ask nothing more for him. Whatever else he may lack after that will come finally, without special effort. My greatest fear of Mr. Johnson is that he may be less discreet in his bearing towards European Powers than the peace of the world and the condition of the country require. Once through with this dreadful rebellion, and the South reorganised, my soul longs for unbroken peace; not the old peace of slavery, for that is but another name for war, but for peace based upon justice, liberty, and human brotherhood. When we shall have any such peace no man can tell. My mission for the present is to get the American people to substitute justice for sympathy. The coloured people must always remain a helpless and spiritless people, while they are deprived of any rights belonging to manhood. In your country a man is protected whether he has a vote or not; because, though not now a voter, he may be one to-morrow—and there is nothing in his race or past position to mark him out for abuse or insult. This is not so here. The best work I can do, therefore, for the freed-people is to promote the passing of just and equal laws towards them. They must have the cartridge-box, the jury-box, and the ballot-box to protect them.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords Lord CHILMSFORD moved for papers in connexion with the British prisoners in Abyssinia. British subjects had been confined for eighteen months in Abyssinia and cruelly treated, and our Government had taken no adequate steps to procure their release. Earl RUSSELL would not say that the Foreign Office had been absolutely faultless in the matter, but the publication of the papers would only have the effect of aggravating the position of the prisoners and prolonging the period of their confinement. A division took place, and after a long discussion as to the reception of some of the votes taken, the motion for papers was carried by 43 votes to 42.

The House adjourned at a quarter past eight o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that he should move a resolution in respect to the ballot on the 13th of June.

Sir G. GREY moved the adjournment of the House over Wednesday.

In reply to Mr. Leslie, *opropos* of the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill, Sir G. GREY said he was in favour of a uniform oath, which he thought should be simply one of allegiance to her Majesty. He believed Mr. Monsell's bill would tend in that direction, and therefore he should not advise its withdrawal. Mr. Monsell then agreed to postpone his bill until the morning sitting on Tuesday next.

In reply to Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. DISRAELI said he would indicate on Tuesday next the course which he thought the House ought to take in reference to the oaths.

In reply to Mr. D. Griffith, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government did not intend to interfere with the decision of the Commander-in-Chief in reference to the case of Colonel Dawkins.

Lord PALMERSTON, referring to a notice given by Mr. Ferrand for a select committee to inquire into the proceedings at the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, said full inquiry was courted, and the motion would be acceded to.

The motion for the adjournment to Thursday was agreed to.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved:—

That the position in which the British paper-trade had been placed by the abolition of the import duty on foreign paper, leaving the foreign export duty on rags in full operation, is one of great hardship to the British manufacturer, and calls for prompt legislative interference, with the view of placing the home manufacturer on terms of fair and equitable competition with Continental manufacturers.

He supported the motion in a long speech, and Mr. MILNER GIBSON elaborately opposed it. On a division the motion was negatived by 140 votes to 95.

Mr. WHALLEY moved for a select committee to inquire into and report to the House as to the mode in which the services of the Established Church is administered at the church of St. Paul's, Brighton, of which the Rev. A. D. Wagner is perpetual curate, and especially as to that part of the service of the said church called "sacramental confession," as referred to by the said Rev. A. D. Wagner in recent proceedings before the magistrates at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, against Constance Kent; and generally to inquire into the like practices in other churches by clergymen of the Established Church. At some length, and amidst much interruption, he argued against the practice of auricular confession in the Church of England. Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, on the ground that it would lead to no public good. After a few words from Mr. STANLAND, the motion was negatived.

Mr. WHALLEY then moved that the House go into committee to pass resolutions for a bill for the better enforcing of the laws against illegal usages and ornaments in the Church of England, especially in respect to auricular confession. Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, and it was negatived.

Mr. FERRAND's motion for a select committee to inquire into the recent proceedings in reference to Mr. Registrar Wilde, &c., in the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, was agreed to after considerable discussion.

Sir C. O. LOGHLEN was moving the second reading of the Libel Bill when the House was counted out at twenty minutes to ten o'clock.

#### AMERICA.

The Peruvian, with advices from New York to the 13th inst., reached Liverpool yesterday. The greater portion of her news has already been given very fully by telegram.

It has been announced that, previous to the final reduction of the Federal army, a grand review of the entire force will take place on Manassas Plain, Virginia. To that end the several armies of occupation, as they are recalled from the scenes of their recent operations, are concentrated near Alexandria. The army of the Potomac arrived on the 12th inst., and encamped upon the site of General McClellan's encampment during the winter of 1861-2. Sherman's army and Sheridan's cavalry were expected on the 14th.

The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday publishes an article signed by M. Paulin Limayrac, which reverts to the pacific declarations of the Federal Government, and points to facts showing that the uneasiness occasioned by affairs in America has no foundation.

Convocation again met yesterday. Archdeacon Denison moved a series of resolutions on the relations between the Church of England and the Committee of Council on Education, chiefly condemnatory of "the Conscience Clause." An animated debate on this subject took place.

Other parts of England as well as London were visited by a fearful thunderstorm on Monday. At Preston the storm raged with such fury as to terrify the inhabitants, and the town was flooded in many places. Similar reports have been received from other towns. In Scotland severe damage was done to the Caledonian Railway, two bridges being swept away.

#### MARK-LANE.—WEDNESDAY.

The fresh amount of English wheat to this morning's market was small, but there was a considerable number of Monday's unsold surplus on the stands. The trade both for red and white qualities was in a sluggish state, at a decline in prices from Friday last of 1*s.* per qr. The market was very moderately supplied with foreign wheat. The demand for all qualities was far from active.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. R. S."—The incident is scarcely striking enough for publicity.

"Omieron" next week.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

## SUMMARY.

MIDSUMMER weather ushers in the Queen's birthday, which is to-day to be celebrated with an emphasis of official rejoicings such as has not been known since the death of the Prince Consort. The bells are already ringing joyous peals, Parliament has adjourned over to-day, and in the evening there are to be state banquets and illuminations. Though it is to be regretted that the revered object of these felicitations has sought at such a time the seclusion of Balmoral, Queen Victoria's subjects have no reason for complaint. Her Majesty has neglected no public duty, and has, indeed, taken part in several state ceremonials during the season. There have been levées, drawing-rooms, balls, and concerts enough to satisfy the reasonable demands of West-end tradesmen, and the Prince of Wales is assiduous in supporting by his presence those philanthropic objects—exhibitions, hospitals, charitable homes, &c.—at which the people of this country like to see royalty represented.

The news from America is becoming less exciting, though still of great interest. There is but one Confederate army in the field, and that is on the western side of the Mississippi, and is said to be negotiating for favourable terms. All else, from that great river to the Atlantic sea board, have laid down their arms; and everywhere the State authorities in the South are vigorously co-operating with the Federal officers in measures to secure the country against the plundering propensities of the disbanded soldiery. The Southern population—most of the larger slaveholders having been killed or sought safety in exile—are beginning to settle down to the new order of things. A long time must elapse before they can reconcile themselves to their changed condition, and to the social revolution which has come upon them—before the negro can be recognised as a free man and wages paid him for his labour. Meanwhile, till emancipation has been frankly accepted by the several States, they are to be garrisoned with a military force. Such is said to be the policy which President Johnson will carry out, and which has already been initiated in Virginia and North Carolina.

The militant Republic is about to disarm, or rather to put her warlike establishments on a footing suitable for a nation which, though anxious to cultivate peace with all the world, is still in the throes of reconstruction. But before the Federal troops are disbanded, the entire force is to be mustered for a grand review on the plains of Manassas. It will be a unique and imposing spectacle—this final marshalling of the greatest army of volunteer patriots ever collected on one spot. That they are mostly volunteers is the redeeming feature of such a pageant. Before many weeks have elapsed, it is expected that the greater part of this veteran host, although injured to war, and constituting a military instrument which would excite the envy of a European despot, will have been dispersed to resume with gladness the pursuits of industrial life. We are happy to see that General Rosecrans, who indignantly protests against buccaneering expeditions to Mexico, proposes to set his comrades an example in this respect.

There is one little cloud on the horizon, which has created more misgiving in Europe than in America. Offices have been opened in New York and Washington for recruiting soldiers for President Juarez, under the guise of emigrants to Sonora, one of the remote provinces of Mexico,

Though the Government have taken no notice of the movement—probably because it has not attained large dimensions—the Republican press strongly denounce it. The rumour of a loan having been contracted on behalf of Juarez is doubtful, and the novelty of the thing is already wearing off. No doubt the fact that the Washington Cabinet have never recognised any other Government in Mexico besides that of Juarez, and that Mr. Johnson, as a Southern Democrat, has always held fast to the Monroe doctrine, are grounds for some disquietude. But there does not seem to be any immediate cause for anxiety. "If the movement should spread," writes the intelligent correspondent of the *Daily News*, "and large numbers of persons begin to join in it, without signs of interference from the Government, some serious complication with France would certainly begin to be looked for; and the effect on reviving trade and industry would be unfortunate. But I am perfectly satisfied, nevertheless, that war will be avoided at all hazards. No one desires it, except a few adventurers, and the financial situation would forbid it, even if the public did desire it."

It will be seen from a report elsewhere that the movement for co-operating with the Freedmen's Aid Societies in America has made considerable progress, and that a general committee to give it "a more systematic, vigorous, and national character," has been formed, under the auspices of the Duke of Argyll and other conspicuous philanthropists. The Society of Friends have already spent many thousand pounds in this benevolent work, and it is now for the public at large to do their part. It cannot now be said that the object has the slightest party colouring. Its simple aim is to facilitate the transition of several millions of slaves into the condition of freemen, by providing for their temporary wants, and promoting their education. We are all now ready to avow our good wishes towards our American cousins, and the sincerity of our feelings could hardly be better shewn than in this practical form.

The anniversary of the Peace Society comes opportunely this year, and the report elsewhere will show that this philanthropic organisation, which so appropriately brings up the rear of the May meetings, has abundant cause for congratulation. While the Peace Society has to mourn over the loss of its most efficient Parliamentary representative, it can rejoice that the principles so untiringly advocated by Mr. Cobden, are finding wide acceptance. There is no menacing question to peril the peace of Europe; we are, thanks to Mr. Cobden, on cordial relations with France; and the American civil war, by which it is feared half a million lives have been sacrificed, is at an end. At home, Parliament has virtually adopted non-intervention as the basis of our national policy, and the society has good reason for rejoicing that their own principle—that of arbitration—has been accepted by the United States Government for the settlement of all outstanding differences. We entirely agree with the suggestion of the honoured Secretary of the Peace Society that "public opinion ought to be brought to bear on our own Government to compel them to accept so wise and reasonable a proposition." Next year the society will celebrate its jubilee. Fifty years spent in proclaiming peace and good will amongst men, with so little apparent result! It is too true that the members of the Peace Society have not been strong enough to eradicate the combative tendencies and unholy passions of their fellow-men, but they have borne testimony to Gospel truth, have indoctrinated the public with the true theory of international fellowship, have helped to assuage, often at critical moments, national animosity, and have put into practical form pacific and benevolent ideas which less than half a century ago were scouted as Utopian dreams.

### THE HUGHENDEN MANOR MANIFESTO.

MR. DISRAELI has issued his Address to the electors of the county of Buckingham. As leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, he is regarded as speaking the sense of his party. True, he is more followed than trusted, and could his pre-eminent talent be spared, it is doubtful whether he would long retain his command. But it may fairly be taken for granted that in making a formal appeal to his constituents, and through them to the electors of the United Kingdom, he has taken special care to express such political sentiments, and such only, as would find acceptance with all sections of Conservatives.

Mr. Disraeli, rapidly summarising the history of the last two Parliaments, puts the case neatly, but not quite correctly, as it has stood

between the Governments of Earl Derby and Lord Palmerston. He makes no allusions to foreign affairs—none to finance—none to national expenditure or taxation. He singles out two points of difference, for the purpose of showing the superior wisdom of Lord Derby's policy, and the complete success which has attended it—Church-rates and Parliamentary Reform. The noble earl, in the Parliament immediately preceding the present one, introduced a measure for the settlement of the Church-rate question, "which, while it maintained the principle of a National Church, relieved the conscientious scruples of Dissenters." It was defeated because it did not go the length of abolition. He submitted a measure of Parliamentary Reform which would have greatly extended the suffrage in harmony with the constitution. It was rejected because it did not lower the franchise in boroughs. He, therefore, advised an appeal to the country, and the country having decided against him, he resigned office. An Administration was thereupon formed, "pledged," he says, "to the total abolition of Church-rates, and to a measure of Parliamentary Reform which should secure the lowering of the borough franchise." Instead of fulfilling their first design, they have so managed matters, or at least have allowed Conservative Opposition to manage for them, that the House of Commons has resolved, just as Lord Derby did, that Church-rates shall not be abolished; and in place of succeeding with their promised Reform Bill, the same House has declared by a vast majority that the franchise in boroughs shall not be lowered. Under Lord Derby's guidance, therefore, the Conservatives have "defeated the very measures to carry which the present Ministry was formed," and in the course of the struggle they have "educated the public mind to bring to the final solution a decision more mature and enlightened."

This description is not quite borne out by facts, even as a statement of the course pursued by the two Governments, although it may be accepted in the main as a fair representation of the struggle between the two political parties. Lord Palmerston's Administration never stood pledged to the abolition of Church-rates though the Liberal party did—and, probably, the party would have redeemed their pledges in both instances, but for the well-known distaste of their Parliamentary chief to both measures. Whether the country has changed its mind remains to be seen. The Conservatives, undoubtedly, have done their best to educate it, but it is surely premature to assume that their success in the House may be relied upon as a certain augury of success among the constituencies.

The principal significance of Mr. Disraeli's Address, however, attaches not to the past, but to the future. "The constitution in Church and State," is the motto embroidered on the somewhat threadbare banner which he uprears. The abolition of Church-rates is an attack on the Church—the lowering of the franchise is an attack on the State. Both assaults must be resisted, for each will be a violation of important principles.

The maintenance of the petty parochial impost is, of course, identified with the maintenance of the National Church, which again involves the question—"whether the principle of religion shall be an element of our political constitution; whether the State shall be consecrated; or whether, dismissing the sanctions that appeal to the higher feelings of man, our scheme of government should degenerate into a mere system of police. I see nothing in such a result," exclaims our pious politician, "but a corruption of nations and the fall of empires." We remember a statesman once associating the perpetuation of Church-rates with the continued existence of the House of Lords and the security of the Throne, and we believe that he would willingly forget the pompous climax of that peroration. But he is eclipsed by the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire. He sees in the abolition of Church-rates nothing less than "the corruption of nations and the fall of empires." How is the British public to translate this puerile extravagance? What does it mean? It means that, regarding "the sanctions that appeal to the higher feelings of man," the constituencies should elect a Conservative majority, and bear back Mr. Disraeli to office. They will thereby save Church-rates, and with Church-rates, a National Church, and with a National Church, the principle of religion as an element of our Constitution, the consecration of the State, nations from corruptions and empires from fall. What an infinitude of the gravest and most far-reaching consequences rests upon that little matter which most of the populous parishes in the kingdom have long since settled adversely to Mr. Disraeli's theory without being aware that they did aught but justice between man and man. When statesmen begin to talk in this strain, it may be concluded that their chances of success are not



very flattering. The friends of religious equality may be puzzled in some instances what to vote for, but Mr. Disraeli has saved them from the least shade of uncertainty as to what they should vote against.

On the subject of Parliamentary Reform, the Conservative leader is more reticent. "Public opinion, perhaps, is not yet ripe enough to legislate," but "when the time comes for action, we should legislate in the spirit of the English Constitution, which would absorb the best of every class, and not fall into a democracy, which is the tyranny of one class, and that one the least enlightened." Adroitly put, and judiciously vague. The constituencies, however, will probably interpret Mr. Disraeli's professions by the acts of the Conservative party which he leads. "As you are" is the offer made by Mr. Disraeli to the country. No change, unless it be a change of Governments—no movement, but a movement of the Opposition across the floor of the House. "Although the state of public affairs is, on the surface, little disturbed, the impending appeal to the country involves consequences as momentous as any recurrence to its sense by the Crown has, perhaps, hitherto offered."

Mr. Disraeli, although transcendently great in his aims, is modest in his anticipations. He and his colleagues are not obtrusive candidates for office. "Place without power may gratify the vain, but can never satisfy a noble ambition." Well, one likes to see piety allied with self-diffidence. The nation surely cannot resist such a combination of attractive qualities. Is the right hon. gentleman discounting failure? It looks like it. If so, there is probably sufficient reason for his justification. If not, he is chargeable with a decided blunder in committing himself to a policy which, as a Minister of the Crown, he would find it impossible to maintain for a couple of years.

#### THE NEW CANDIDATE FOR NOTTINGHAM.

THE gratification with which we have heard of the invitation forwarded by the Liberals of Nottingham to Samuel Morley, Esq., to become a candidate for the representation of that borough at the ensuing general election, is only to be surpassed by his definitive consent to stand. In him, if elected (as there can be little doubt he will be) the House of Commons will gain a highly intelligent and upright member, of business capacity and habits, of wide and richly-deserved influence, of thorough conscientiousness, and of an untiring energy always found in connection with deep earnestness of conviction. The friends of religious equality, while sharing this benefit with their fellow-countrymen, will have an additional reason for being satisfied. Mr. Morley knows and appreciates their views, and, both in and out of the House, will receive instant and cordial recognition as their Parliamentary chief.

No party—far less a section of a party—can reasonably count on making steady progress in the House of Commons until it has so far organised itself as to secure unity of purpose, agreement in a common plan, and voluntary but unhesitating subordination to a competent leader. Where the truth it seeks to advance is broad, just, and of real practical importance, it is impossible to limit either the rapidity with which, or the extent to which, it may be impressed upon public opinion, by the judicious and systematic action of from thirty to forty members who choose to devote themselves to it as a special aim, and to act in concert one with another under the general direction of one of their number. The principles which lie at the basis of our Free Church system have had to contend against no disadvantage more serious than the fact that they have been suffered very much to take their chance in the great council of the nation, unaided by anything beyond individual sense of responsibility. Had it not been for the extraneous movement of the Liberation Society, even this might have remained comparatively dormant. How much ground which might otherwise have been won, we have failed to win, owing to a lack of combination among those members whose convictions are in entire harmony with the politico-ecclesiastical principles to which we have adverted, it would be as impossible as perhaps it is now useless to compute. We are far from disposed to criticise harshly a state of things which however sincerely to be lamented, admitted of no instant remedy.

But we think there is at length a fair prospect that the deficiency we have had to deplore will be supplied. The religious-equality party in Parliament will acquire by the election of Mr. Morley a chief whom, we are confident, the great majority of its members will be proud to follow. We feel satisfied that however he may sensitively shrink from the most distant idea of

assuming so responsible and onerous a position, he will nevertheless find himself in it within a short period of his taking his seat. It can hardly be otherwise. We verily believe that he could not reconcile it either to his notions of business, or to his conscience, to permit, without a resolute effort to prevent it, that waste of political power which inevitably results from want of preconcerted action on the part of those who possess amongst themselves the unused elements of it. It will be to him, we are convinced, a moral necessity to adopt some means for gathering up, and combining, and permeating with his own earnestness of soul, all the now isolated forces in the House of Commons which are available for Free Church principles. He is singularly qualified, as well by his past career, his great influence, and his mental and moral qualifications, to weld into a homogeneous body the several individual members who are already one with him in opinion, and who need only such a man as himself, to become one in action. Influence, and the duties which influence imposes, will come to him unsought in his new position, and, when recognised by him as a trust, will be turned to the best account for the truths which command his hearty fealty.

Mr. Morley has issued a temperate and well-worded address to the Nottingham electors. To no inconsiderable section of the British public his past career will be his most emphatic address. Although never yet in Parliament, he is not an untried man. There will be many in his wide circle of friends who will differ from some of the opinions he holds, but there will be none who will doubt his possession of most of the higher qualities to be desired in a candidate for senatorial honours and responsibilities. To broad and liberal views of political matters, he unites the practical prudence of a man well versed in the ways of men. More inclined to trust than to suspicion; more anxious to awaken life and to secure growth than to drill into uniformity; magnanimous, self-sacrificing, and considerate; governed by attachment to great principles, and comparatively careless about petty forms; a hearty philanthropist but at the same time trained by the discipline of commerce, he will, no doubt, make his weight felt precisely on those points at which the tendency of modern society is to go astray. The working-classes will have in him a zealous friend, but he will prove his friendship by fostering their self-reliance, not by flattering and indulging their evil propensities. He is not likely to favour over-legislation, nor to assist in forcing upon the State duties which more properly belong to the individual. To undo needless restrictions rather than impose fresh ones will best fall in with his disposition; and whether in the social, the political, the international, or the religious interests of the kingdom, to make room for the operation of sound motives far more than to frame and enforce stringent regulations, will, we anticipate, constitute his aim as a member of Parliament.

We heartily congratulate the Nottingham Liberals on their choice, and exercise the fullest confidence in them that they will make it good. We also congratulate Mr. Morley on the prospect which lies open to him. No doubt, the position in which he is about to be placed will demand serious sacrifices, and its responsibilities will press heavily upon his spirit. But it is by self-abnegation that he has won his power to do good, and the wider his sphere of usefulness, the more satisfactory on the whole must it be to the aspirations by which he is animated. Our most fervent wishes for his success follow his decision—and we hopefully desire that, as in every relation of life, private and public, which he has yet sustained, he has exhibited the best characteristics of a Christian gentleman, so as a political representative of the people in the House of Commons, he will achieve a like eminence, and give a new impulse to righteous and sound legislation.

#### NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE Bill of Mr. Monsell for simplifying the oath required from Roman Catholic members and others was calmly discussed in the Commons on Wednesday, and occupied the whole sitting. This measure is a great embarrassment to the Opposition, and an advantage to the Ministerial party, on the eve of the general election. The Conservative benches were again divided; for while Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Whiteside spoke against the proposal, and Mr. Walpole wanted to set it aside and substitute a common oath for all members for the protection of the State Church, Mr. Collins spoke strongly in favour of the Bill. Mr. Chichester Fortescue took the distinct ground in its support that the temporalities of the Church were as much an open question for public discussion as any other, and ought to have no exceptional, though unreal, safeguard thrown around them. His colleague,

Sir G. Grey, though logical, was vacillating, and wanted to postpone all difficulties till they got into committee on the Bill. It is satisfactory, however, to find that Mr. Whiteside, who seems to have constituted himself the special champion of the Irish Church, thinks it might have been possible to have framed a Constitution without having the bishops in the House of Lords, seeing that they "are not the whole Church—the parochial ministers are more important, or, at least, as important." But the bishops are there—that is his difficulty. To turn them out would be to change the constitution of the Upper House, which seems to be, in Mr. Whiteside's eyes, more dangerous than the maintenance of a doubtful institution. But as to the drift of Mr. Monsell's Bill he has no doubt. "It affects the whole constitution of the country; it affects the Government; it affects the Parliament; and it affects the Church." Yet this portentous measure was supported in the division on the second reading by such good Conservatives as Mr. Henley; while Sir John Pakington, and more than a hundred members of the Opposition, did not think it necessary to rally to the defence of an endangered Constitution.

An attempt to proceed with Mr. Monsell's Bill at a late hour on Friday—the Government tacitly consenting to cut short the Supply votes for that purpose—was defeated by the obstructive policy of its opponents. It was suggested by Mr. Vance, that if the Government would only frame one uniform oath that would afford adequate protection to the Established Church, and could be taken by all members of the House of whatever religious persuasion, they might come to an arrangement. Notwithstanding Mr. Walpole's officious offer to draw up such an oath, Sir George Grey and Mr. Gladstone declined to take the matter in hand. The Protestant zealots had their way, and the debate on the proposal to go into committee was adjourned. It is evident, however, from a brief conversation on Monday night, that the question is assuming a new aspect. Mr. Disraeli ostentatiously asked for a full discussion, in the belief that they "might arrive at a conclusion which would be satisfactory to all reasonable men." Lord Palmerston agreed to give a morning sitting next Tuesday, when, if we are not mistaken, the Conservatives will, with their united strength, endeavour to make a semblance of concession to the Catholics by supporting a proposal to coin a new Shibboleth for the defence of the Established Church, which would, if carried, be binding upon all members of the next Parliament. It is a skillful manoeuvre, which the Government, who have, and are likely to have, so large a number of Nonconformist supporters, will know how to deal with.

Last night's proceedings show that they are not likely to be entrapped. Sir George, in reply to Mr. Leslie, explicitly said, though not precisely in our phraseology, that Ministers are not prepared to impose upon Protestant members a new State Church test, nor to agree to any other oath than that of simple allegiance to the Sovereign. But they will give Mr. Monsell "their cordial support" in the future stages of the Bill. This is highly satisfactory. Mr. M'Mahon tried to draw out Mr. Disraeli, but the right hon. gentleman declined to explain his views "upon the general question" till Tuesday next, when the country will, no doubt, be treated to a supplementary Conservative manifesto.

The squirearchy continue their resolute opposition—not the less resolute because disguised—against the Union Chargeability Bill, but they have found their match in the President of the Poor Law Board. On Thursday Mr. Henley came down with a sweeping proposal to abolish the Law of Settlement, which gave Mr. Villiers a fair opportunity of reviewing the right hon. gentleman's antecedent opinions on the subject, and which led him to the conclusion that the proposal was not made with the view of passing, but only used for the overthrow of the Bill. Mr. Villiers said he certainly "must mistrust a gift coming from such a Greek as that," and the House showed that it shared his suspicions by rejecting the amendment by a majority of 74. But Mr. Villiers and the House accepted the amendment of Mr. Kekewich, changing the three years' residence as conferring irremovability into one year. There is now only one step to the abolition of settlement altogether, and it must soon be taken. But this new change will bear so hardly upon the poorer parishes of London, already flooded with pauperism, as to aggravate the grievance of the present inequality of rating. Mr. Villiers declares that the scandal cannot continue. "Not only," he said, "did the poor seem to hang to those parishes which were poorest, but the relief afforded them was upon the scantiest scale. The whole country appeared to be struck with this inequality between the wealthy and the poor parishes; and he (Mr. Villiers) certainly thought a year could scarcely pass—con-



sidering the advanced opinions which had been expressed in the House in the course of the debate—opinions which, three years ago, would have been deemed wild—upon the subject—without his hon. friends obtaining all they wished." Thus, unless the Lords venture to reject this excellent Bill, the present Parliament will have the credit of having passed a social measure of the greatest public value, which must lead to a complete revision of our Poor Law system both in the metropolis and in the country.

But we may be premature in these congratulations. The Union Chargeability Bill is not yet safe through the Commons. On Monday the baffled agricultural members had the effrontery to propose what Mr. Villiers truthfully described as an attempt to transfer a charge of 1,800,000*l.* from the rates to the public revenue, by way of compensation to those who by that Bill would have to pay more rates than they had hitherto done. The amendment was, indeed, rejected without a division; but the third reading of the Bill has yet to come, and the Lords, whose selfish interests are more affected by its provisions than the Commons, while they are less influenced by public opinion, have still to pass the measure through all its stages.

On Friday, in reply to Mr. Darby Griffiths, the busybody of the House of Commons, who wanted to know whether the Government would not urge upon the United States Executive a lenient treatment of the Confederate leaders, Lord Palmerston, amid the cheers of the House, curtly and emphatically said that her Majesty's Ministers had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of America. And then the House, with the vision before it of legal election agents, who will soon need to be conciliated, decided, by a majority of three—the Chancellor of the Exchequer vainly protesting—that the duty on attorneys' certificates ought to be abolished.

#### HIGH UP.

No doubt the dwellers in the Eastern counties are very well contented with their rich plains. The sea of grain over whose leagues of golden billows the wind sweeps every autumn holds rich treasure. The brave North-Easter, we can well believe on Mr. Kingsley's authority, makes "hearty English men." And we could not find it in our heart to contravene an argument which we once heard to the effect that the fen-country was more interesting than hilly regions: because in the latter on gaining a summit you could see from Dan to Beersheba at a glance, and so had all the interest of exploration destroyed; while in the former you could wander on and on and find something fresh at every turn of the road. Let the Easterns of our island have every comfort, even to the claim of superior beauty for their women, which they assert in common with the Chinese, whose longitude is much further east. But for our part, we love the country whose horizon is broken, not by church-towers and windmills only, but by the bolder forms of dark ranges of granite, cliffs of limestone, or picturesque and wooded hills of old red sandstone.

How exhilarating it is to clamber up a hill. The slippings, the falls, the straining of muscles, the rapid breathing, are full of pleasurable excitement. And the widening view that opens up every time we turn round inspires us with its growing beauty to press on till we reach the top and fling ourselves down in the sunshine, with the glow of healthy life tingling through every part of us, and enjoy the full vision, it may be of silent hills and woods, and lakes that image them again like a fairy-world beneath, or of cultivated lands with the clustered roofs and spires of towns and villages. It is good physically and morally. The exertion of ascending, the bracing air that blows upon us, are invigorating. And there are suggestions which come to our minds and spirits when on a hill top which we are then quiet enough and idle enough to think over. We are aware that this sort of "high up" is very tame and ordinary. It has not the scientific interest that attaches to the accounts of the disciples of Montgolfier who make experiments and get wet through among the clouds; nor has it the romance of those who more humbly but more sensibly represent the hero of "Excelsior," by spending a night with the good monks of St. Bernard. But, as most of us are ordinary people, and seldom get much higher than the top of Malvern above the level of the sea, perhaps these musings may be the more generally understood.

The idea of some such paper as this was suggested last summer, when having crossed the harbour of a flourishing port in South Wales with a friend, we got out on a headland, whence we could see well over the Bristol Channel. It was a glorious afternoon,

The low shore opposite loomed through the haze, marked here and there with white streaks, that we knew were the terraces of watering-places. Above and below, beyond the holm to which Godwin's widow escaped from the Normans, shores and water melted into a mist of light. And as our eye swept round the headland, there lay at some distance below us the busy town, with the great docks, in which the dark spars and masts of ships seemed inextricably locked together. The quietness was broken only by the faint pulsations of the paddle-wheels of steam-boats, as they towed merchantmen into the harbour. And looking down upon those vessels, some of which were returning from long voyages, battered by storms, and dingy from fierce heats that had burnt up all the pride of paint in which they shook out their sails when outward-bound, one could not help thinking of the recollections and anticipations which must be cherished by the sailors, whose dwarfed figures could be seen leaning over the sides, or standing at the bows of the ship, watching the nearing port. There were painted on their memories, in bright colours, scenes that were not there when they last hove anchor in English waters. Visions of West Indian islands, of African rivers, of the coral reefs and surf-beaten shores of Indian seas, of storms that carried away masts, of solemn hours when they dropped into the sea the dead bodies of shipmates sewed in shotted hammocks. And in their mind's eye, they saw too fathers and mothers, wives and children, and wondered if they were still in the flesh. Not unsuggestive is this power of man to transfer himself in the thought of an instant, to scenes of the past, and to distant spots; to roll them before him, irrespective of time or space in mental panoramas, just as we see at one view those distant shores and towns, the nearer islands, the shimmering water beneath.

And the stately ships go on  
To their haven under the hill.

May we not conclude, with Isaac Taylor, that when released from this body of death we shall be capable of as actual instantaneous transference from one point to another in the universe as we now are mentally? In the spiritual life, shall not the soul be capable of that which now material conditions only prevent? And thus the *thoughts* of the present may be in anticipation of the *facts* of the world to come, even as the ideal of poetry has become the real of science, and the girdle of Queen Mab found its fulfilment in the electric telegraph.

The comprehensiveness of thought which man is capable of is impressed upon one in looking over any wide landscape. Each object of it, with its various relations and associations, material and immaterial, immediate and distant, he can appreciate, if a cultivated man. And surely the rudest contemplation of such must tend to prevent the concentration of the whole soul upon the grovelling pursuit of some narrow end.

And yet the littleness of man, in some respects, impresses us in looking from a height. You go up the Monument, and as you ascend the silent winding steps, the hum of the city comes fainter and fainter, and the importance of the world's business seems to diminish with the noise of the streets, till, as you look down upon London-bridge, and see the stream of life surging over it in ceaseless flow, you feel that the cares and interests of most of those struggling there are as small as the "little atomies" that men look from your lofty standing. To keep one of those small roofs over their heads, to feed themselves and families, is the end of the endeavours of most. Not a very great one. And yet the "common round" may be a Divine discipline for a nobler life, if we pursue it Godfearingly. And, however we may philosophise, we shall find dinner very needful when we get into the city again. But still how little and insignificant is man! All that mass of human beings on the bridge will only add, when dead, a few grains of earth to the soil, a few bubbles of gas to the air. And the river will then be still swelling on, and the earth still gleaming in the sunlight. But this is materialism. We said just now that man could compass the universe with a thought. He is but "a little lower than the angels." So we must not estimate him by the number of pounds he weighs, nor according to how many feet high he stands.

Juster views of things, however, can be formed when we are out of the immediate influence of conflicting claims, interests, and passions. We can think without being very much ruffled of some impertinence or slanderous gossip, when we are alone on a breezy down. We hear there only the hearty breathing of "one large air," and that never maliciously backbites nor suggests petty meannesses. With the cares and vexations of life generally, as

with the facts of history, we can better estimate them at their true worth the further off we are from them.

We do not wonder that the silent, calm heights of Nebo and Hor were so hallowed. It would be interesting to survey the historic hills and mountains of the world, amidst which Sinai rears in awful grandeur and Calvary in sacred lowly sadness.

Great and beneficial are the physical influences of mountains. Yet greater, perhaps, their agency in the mental and moral development of races. The noblest songs have been sung to the wild music of wind sweeping through highland glens. The purest patriotism has shed its blood in defence of mountain-homes. The hut of the slave is not built where the eagle has its eyry.

Heights we are all striving to reach if we are bearing ourselves at all earnestly in life—social heights. And right enough it is to seek them if we strive fairly and generously, not thrusting others down and making stepping-stones of them when fallen. We are seeking in Christian and philanthropic assemblies at this season to raise the degraded names of our own and other countries. And though some may be seeking transcendental heights where they will breathe only fog, yet there is, we believe, a wide and earnest desire to aid in the real elevation of the human race, both temporally and spiritually.

May we all devoutly seek the latter, and have it said to us at last by the Master, "Go up higher!"

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to May 13th.

General Canby officially confirms the reported surrender to him of General Dick Taylor's forces; the interview between the two Generals for arranging the terms, which were similar to those accepted by Lee, took place at Magee's Plantation, fourteen miles north of Mobile, on the 4th. General Kirby Smith still held out, but was said to be willing to negotiate. Galveston, in Texas, was in possession of Magruder, the Confederate general. Augusta had surrendered to a Federal cavalry force. The Confederate ram Stonewall had arrived at Naasan, and it is stated at Washington that if the commander attempted to commit depredations and was captured, he would be hanged as a pirate under Johnson's proclamation.

No report of the proceedings in the trials of the assassination conspirators has been published. It is stated that the counsel selected by the prisoners declined to defend them before the Commission. The secrecy of the trial is universally condemned. According to the *Washington Chronicle* the evidence produced was of such importance as to establish the propriety of the secret court. Witnesses' lives depended upon this regulation.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan amounted to 29,000,000 *dols.*

Ex-President Davis is reported to have been at Powellton, Georgia, on the 5th. Washington despatches to the *Tribune* assert that the Government and most intelligent army officers did not participate in the public expectation of his capture.

President Johnson had issued a proclamation declaring the belligerent right of the Confederates at an end, warning all nations which, after sufficient time shall have elapsed for his proclamation to become generally known, shall grant the hospitalities of their ports to Confederate cruisers that it will become his duty to exclude the vessels of those nations from the ports of the United States, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed advisable to vindicate the national sovereignty. He has also issued an order prohibiting all persons appointed to authority under the Confederate Government from continuing the exercise of such authority, and providing for the establishment of a loyal State Government in Virginia.

Secretary Stanton has ordered the immediate discharge of all the volunteer cavalry men whose terms of service will expire prior to the 1st of October.

Mr. Stanton, under date the 7th, directs the immediate release of all prisoners of war, except officers above the rank of colonel, who before the evacuation of Richmond desired to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. The oath was to be administered to them and gratuitous transportation to their homes furnished by the Government.

General Halleck notifies that all persons found resisting the Federal authority in his department after the 20th will be treated as robbers and outlaws. He also instructs his subordinates to press upon the free-men that, though privileged to select their own employers and make their own contracts for remuneration, they will be compelled to labour for the support of themselves and families.

It has been ascertained from Justice Chase that the Administration will continue the military rule until the rebellious States are reconciled to immediate emancipation.

Schofield announced to the people of North Carolina that the troops would be distributed to secure the interests of the Government and to protect the people until the civil Government was re-established. Slaves were free, and the army would maintain their



freedom. He recommended the slaveowners to retain their slaves as hired servants.

Sherman had directed the commanders in North Carolina to lend mules and wagons, and issue provisions to the inhabitants, in order to encourage the renewal of peaceful pursuits and restore friendly relations among fellow-citizens.

Governor Pierpont was to remove the State Government to Richmond, and reconstruct the civil authority throughout Virginia.

According to the *New York Times*, Johnson's proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of President Davis and others was issued upon the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General that evidence proved Mr. Davis to be connected with the inception and execution of the Booth plot, though it is not supposed that direct personal action can be traced to him; but it will be proved that the conspiracy was formed and prosecuted with his knowledge and assent.

The importance of the movement set on foot in one or two Northern cities for supplying the Mexican President with troops has been greatly exaggerated. There is good reason to believe that very few persons indeed were leaving the United States for Mexico. The American newspapers which have always reflected most faithfully the policy of the Government discuss the movement in the language of strong disapprobation; and it is only in the journals which seek to embarrass President Johnson that it is spoken of with encouragement and hope. General Rosecrans, in a speech in Boston, denied a statement which had been extensively published, that he was organizing an army of 25,000 men for the Republican Mexican service, and denounced the Mexican emigration project as a buccaneering expedition.

The Army of the Potomac had arrived near Washington, and General Sherman's army was within signalling distance. Gold was 30 per cent. premium.

#### MEXICO.

Newspapers from the city of Mexico of the 27th ult., and Vera Cruz of the 2nd inst., received at Havannah, state that the Republican Mexican forces, encouraged by the probable early termination of the war in the United States, had redoubled their efforts against the Imperialists, recaptured Monterey and Saltillo, and were gaining advantages in other quarters; also that they were assisted by considerable bands of adventurers from the United States. The Emperor Maximilian, who had set out from Mexico upon an excursion, received the news of the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Lee at Orizaba on the 29th ult. He immediately returned to his capital, and despatched an ambassador to Washington.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday several bills were advanced a stage, but the business was of no great interest. The House rose at half-past five o'clock.

On Friday, Lord LYTTLETON postponed presenting a petition for the increase of the episcopate, of which he had given notice, till the 26th inst., on account of the absence of some of the members of the right rev. bench. He also withdrew the notice he had given for a select committee on the Final Court of Appeal, which stood on the paper for Friday next, as from the progress of business in Parliament he did not see a reasonable prospect of being able to conclude such an inquiry this session. He still thought it a case calling for inquiry, and his present intention was to resume the subject early in the first session of the new Parliament.

Lord LIFFORD called attention to the case of two brothers named Hannigan, who, he said, had been unduly punished for an assault. Earl GRANVILLE said the case had been very properly dealt with.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

On Monday, Earl GRANVILLE postponed the second reading of the Clerical Subscriptions Bill. In reply to Earl Stanhope, his lordship said the bill had been introduced into that House after notice had been given in the House of Commons, solely out of consideration for the public convenience.

Lord KINNAIRD moved that the order for the second reading of the Metalliferous Mines Bill be discharged. He had intended to move that the bill be referred to a select committee, but it was threatened with a most unfair opposition on the part of the Government. Earl GRANVILLE defended the course the Government had taken. The bill had been introduced without the knowledge or sanction of the other Royal Commissioners. After further discussion, the order for the second reading was discharged.

The Sewage Utilisation Bill was referred to a select committee.

The Earl of DERBY called attention to the report of Dr. Angus Smith in reference to the working of the Act of 1863 to insure the condensation of muriatic gas evolved in the manufacture of alkali. The report showed that the act had been most effective without injuring the manufacturers. This was an encouragement to them to deal with other manufacturing nuisances. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY advised caution and the co-operation of manufacturers in any future legislation.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### ROMAN CATHOLIC OATHS BILL.

On Wednesday, Mr. MONSELL moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Oath Bill,

Mr. LEFROY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He considered the oath as a security taken on the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 for the protection of the Established Church and the Government. In support of this view he quoted extracts from speeches and declarations made in Parliament and in Ireland during the discussion of the Emancipation question. It had not been shown that this security was useless or of no effect, and he therefore asked the House if it was prepared to do away with it?

If it was said that it was for the purpose of getting rid of, or being able to attack, the Established Church, that the oath was to be got rid of, then it was the duty of every Protestant to resist its abolition. (Hear, hear.) He certainly was far from saying that any Roman Catholic member had been guilty of an infringement of the oath; but since Roman Catholic authorities had said so before him, it was no impropriety for him to say that any attack on the Established Church did constitute a breach of the oath. He believed there were many Roman Catholic members who would be influenced by the oath, and therefore he was unwilling to part with it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHALLEY, in seconding the amendment, was proceeding to read extracts which he said contained doctrines authorised by the Propaganda on the subject of "mental reservation," the supremacy of the spiritual over the temporal power, and other theological questions, when

Mr. ESMONDE begged to ask where the hon. member found those extracts.

Mr. WHALLEY: I am reading from a translation. The originals are in Latin.

Mr. ESMONDE: Then I object to a translation. I call on the hon. member to read the Latin. (Much laughter.)

Mr. WHALLEY would not read the Latin, but he would hand it to the hon. member. (Renewed laughter, and cries of "Name the book.") The cases which he was reading were "Cases of Conscience."

The hon. member then, amid occasional cries of "Divide," "Read," and "Sing," continued the reading of extracts from a book which he held in his hand, and complained that the Treasury Bench was remarkable for its want of information on those points.

Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, referring to the speech of Mr. Lefroy, said it consisted of little more than a string of extracts from the declarations of a few individuals. He attached little importance to such expressions of opinion by men too absorbed in the agitation of the time to recognise the inexperience of the limitations that still continued to impair the effect of a great act of justice. It was by no means certain what meaning was then attached to the oath, as while the advocates of emancipation approved it, Sir C. Wetherall treated it with the greatest contempt. Statements to which he referred showed that those who opposed Catholic claims in 1829 took very different views of the meaning of the oath from that contended for by those who opposed the bill of his right hon. friend, and they showed also that it was not the intention of the Government, when the Catholic Relief Bill was passed, to fetter or restrain the action of Roman Catholic members in respect of any question which might come before the House. (Cheers.) The oath remained ambiguous, and he therefore thought it immoral. Since 1829 a change had been made in the oath taken by the Protestant members of Parliament; but the Catholic oath had never been altered, and must be more offensive now to those on whom it was enforced than it was in 1829. Was it fair on the part of the majority of the House to retain this special and offensive oath for the minority?

Could any one believe that the mere fact of thirty members taking that oath added one iota to the security of the temporalities of the Church? (Hear.) The existence of the Established Church in England and in Ireland depended upon the wishes of the majority of that House, and not upon the terms of an oath administered to a handful of members. He thought there were many other institutions of this country equally important with the temporalities of the Church. All those institutions, without exception, should rest upon their only true and legitimate foundation—viz., public opinion. (Hear.) Why should the temporalities of the Church—he drew a distinction between the Church and its temporalities—form an exception to that salutary rule? There were peculiar reasons why the temporalities of the Church should not be made such an exception. The Church Establishment rested entirely upon the preponderating assent of the majority of the people. He hoped the House would consent to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. WHITESIDE had heard with great pain the manner in which Mr. Fortescue had spoken on this question. It was unprecedented on the Treasury bench. By the kind of arguments which had been used they might get rid of the oath of allegiance and Church and Crown altogether. He then maintained that from the days of Elizabeth the Roman Catholics had always been treated as a portion of the community allowing to a foreign power a certain jurisdiction in England. This the Protestants had always refused, and must continue to resist. As to the oath, he thought it was, what its framers intended it to be, a security against a body of men, influenced by a foreign power, undertaking measures hostile to the Established Church. The oath was important as a public record of the conditions on which the Catholics were admitted to share all the blessings of the Constitution, and as such it ought to be continued. In the last Encyclical Letter, to question the power of the Head of the Church in any matter of jurisdiction was condemned as an error. Considering that this declaration of power on the part of the Pope had been followed by the appointment of the new Archbishop of Westminster, could it be said that the oath was not necessary? To abrogate it now would be

most mischievous. It would be an acknowledgment that the Roman Catholics were free to attack the Church. In connexion with the visit of the Prince of Wales to Dublin, the *Irish Times* contained a statement that the Established Church had been withdrawn from the programme of the National Association. Forthwith there appeared a letter from the secretary denying the report, and stating that the committee of the association "were unanimous in the determination to have no compromise with the Establishment or its advocates, and to spare no effort for its overthrow." To such an agitation he, as a Conservative and Protestant, should offer the most determined resistance. Mr. Fortescue drew a flimsy distinction between the temporalities of the Church and the Church.

I was surprised that a sensible man could indulge in that little distinction. These gentlemen say, "We will take away all property from the Church," and if you ask, how are the bishops to sit in the House of Lords without any property? they reply, "Let the bishops leave the House of Lords." (Cheers from the benches below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House.) That is fair, frank, and manly; but the effect of such a measure would be to change the constitution of the House of Lords, as you recently proposed to change that of the House of Commons. I admit that it might have been possible to form a Constitution without having Bishops in the House of Lords, and although we have an episcopal descent from the ancient Bishops, I hold the opinion that the bishops are not the whole Church—the parochial ministers are more important, or, at least, as important. But your arguments and your acts both proclaim that you are going for a change in the Constitution, because there the Bishops are, and when you receive with cheers a proposition to deprive them of their property and turn them out of the House of Lords, it is a fair challenge to us to say whether we agree with you or not. The truth is, Sir, that Sir R. Peel wrote in his study; this is a wider and greater question than it seemed to Mr. Canning or others of that day. It affects the whole constitution of the country; it affects the Government; it affects the Parliament; and it affects the Church.

Sir G. GREY reminded the House of the circumstances under which the Emancipation Act was carried. When Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington were convinced that the measure was essential to the welfare of the country, they used every means to insure its success. They were beset with difficulties, and adopted the oath for the Catholic members from an earnest desire that the measure might not fail. At that time the oath was thought necessary, but it was unjust to quote their declarations as reasons that should preclude the House of Commons from making any changes now. He defended the bill, the object of which was to assimilate the oath required from the Catholic members to that taken by the other members of the House. It was not just or generous for Protestants to impose a special oath on the Catholic representatives. There were still doubts as to how far it was regarded in 1829 as restricting the action of Catholic members in their legislative capacity. And if a supposed hostility to the Church was a good reason for retaining such an oath, it might be required from some members of the House who were not Catholics. There were portions of the form of the oath that were needlessly offensive; and these it was proposed to remove by the bill, which he hoped the House would allow to be read a second time.

Mr. WALPOLE said two questions were raised by the bill; first, whether the House would stand by what was called a "tacit compact" of 1829; and, secondly, if it did not, whether it would have one form of oath for all its members. In 1858 the three separate oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration were combined in one; and in any form of oath that might be drawn up the three principles of the separate oaths ought to be united. He thought that it was the duty of the Government to take up the question, and endeavour to place all the members of the House on the same footing. The bill did not secure this result, while it disturbed the settlement of 1829. The second reading ought, therefore, to be opposed.

Lord H. LENNOX supported the bill. Mr. Whiteside admitted that these oaths were of no practical value in restraining members of the House of Commons from attacking the Established Church of Ireland.

Mr. WHITESIDE: I said exactly the reverse; and I referred to Sergeant Shree, then a Roman Catholic member of this House, as an authority for the statement that the oath did restrain gentlemen entertaining opinions like his own from attacking the Irish Church; and the error of supposing that it does not do so is committed by those who themselves do not take the oath.

Lord H. LENNOX said there would be an opportunity of testing the value of the oath when the debate on the Irish Church was resumed. The right hon. gentleman would then see whether the majority of the Irish Roman Catholic members would be found voting for the spoliation of the Irish Church or not. But was it from the Roman Catholics that the Irish Church had most to fear?

He believed the constant and organised attacks directed against that Church for the last few years had proceeded much more from those who were opposed to all religious establishments whatever. (Hear, hear.) The Wednesday attacks, which were the distinguishing features of the remarkably dull session of 1862, emanated in every instance from Dissenting members of the House, and in more than one case did not receive the countenance of Roman Catholic members. (Hear.) It was said that to adopt the present measure would be to remove one of the safeguards of the Protestant Church. That was a phrase which for many years had been familiar in the House; but if prophecies were to interfere with legislation, those prophecies should be read by the light



of past events. In 1856-57 bills for the abolition of Church-rates were carried by majorities of fifty or seventy. In 1858 an Oaths Bill was brought forward for the purpose of enabling Baron Rothschild to take his seat, and it was denounced as an attempt not only to overthrow the Established Church but to un-Christianize the Legislature. Yet from the passing of that measure of liberality towards the Jews the anti-Church majority dwindled down until, first, the matter was left to the decision of the Speaker, and the following year it was thrown out by the casting vote of the Roman Catholic member for the King's County. (Cheers.)

Mr. KENNEDY, the new member for Louth, supported the bill in a maiden speech. This was not a mere oath of allegiance; it was an oath that muzzled the representatives of six millions of the population. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh!")

Mr. COLLINS (from the Opposition side) heartily supported the bill. He said:—

If oaths were supposed to have any influence in averting dangers from the Church of England, Roman Catholics were not the persons who ought primarily to take them. Dangers were much more likely to arise from that able and active class of men opposed on principle to all alliances between Church and State, who subscribed large sums of money, who inundated the country with tracts from the Liberation Society, who promoted burial bills to interfere with the vested rights of the Church, and measures tampering with the sanctity of the marriage laws. The men more dangerous to the Church than any Roman Catholics were those enlightened men of large views who were for doing away with restrictions of every kind—(cheers)—who were for freeing clergymen from the necessity for signing any subscriptions, who were for an emasculated Prayer-book, free from any dogmatic statement whatever—(cheers)—as if the religious, Church-loving people of this country would regard with any veneration religious ordinances and religious worship so cold and lifeless as these enlightened men would make them. (Cheers.) The Established Church, he was happy to believe, stood in no need of the protection afforded by such oaths; strong in the affections of the country, it could hope to meet successfully all assaults of the Liberation Society. (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided; the numbers were—

For the second reading ...	190
Against ...	134
Majority ...	56

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. NEWDEGATE gave notice that on the motion for the commitment of the bill he should move its commitment that day six months.

The Dogs Regulation (Ireland) Bill was taken in committee—its main provisions being a license of 2s. and a registration fee of 6d. on every dog—but did not go far.

Mr. BARING obtained leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of a fire brigade within the metropolis.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

#### THE HON. R. BETHELL.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Ferrand, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL refused to say who had drawn up the paper from which he quoted on a previous night as to the Hon. R. Bethell, and he denied the right of Mr. Ferrand to ask the question. He offered to show the letters of Mr. Welch and Mr. Bethell to Mr. Ferrand privately.

#### UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill.

On Clause 2, Mr. HENLEY proposed an amendment to abolish the right of removal of paupers. He showed that great cruelties were practised under the law of removal, and argued that it would be better to set the whole labour of the country free, and relieve the poor where they were found. The cost of removals was very large, and the whole system was fraught with evils. This bill must be followed by an equalisation of rates throughout the metropolis, and he therefore hoped he should have the support of the metropolitan members to his amendment.

Mr. AYRTON would be glad to see uniformity of rating and the consequent abolition of removals. He believed the present bill would compel the guardians to administer the Poor Law better than they had hitherto done.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE opposed the amendment, which was supported by Alderman Sidney, Sir W. Miles, Mr. Bagwell, and Mr. Pugh.

Mr. VILLIERS hailed Mr. Henley as a repentant sinner. He had done all in his power to oppose the bill, and now he came forward with an amendment of which nobody knew before to abolish the law of settlement and removal. He (Mr. Villiers) should be glad if the law were abolished, but he feared this gift coming from such a Greek. He did not believe the bill would pass then if the amendment were inserted, and therefore he asked the House to reject it.

Mr. HENLEY said Mr. Villiers had stated what was palpably untrue when he said that the amendment was brought forward without the knowledge of any one in the country. He had given full notice of it.

After a few words from Sir R. KNIGHTLEY and Mr. GILPIN, the amendment of Mr. Henley was negatived by 184 votes to 110.

An amendment proposed by Mr. KEKEWICH with a view of making a pauper irremovable after one year's residence, was, after a brief discussion, agreed to, Mr. VILLIERS stating that when he saw an opportunity he would introduce a measure to remedy the inequality of the rating in the metropolis.

The bill passed through committee with amendments, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

#### THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

The House then went into committee on the Partnership Law Amendment Bill. In the course of discussion Mr. MCGON proposed to omit clause 2, by

which any person lending money to a trader under the bill is made in case of bankruptcy to rank after the other creditors. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the striking out of the clause, and after some discussion, the clause was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. SELWYN proposed to insert a clause making it necessary for loans under the bill to be registered at the office of the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies. The clause was opposed by the Government, and after some discussion, the clause was negatived by 105 votes to 65.

Mr. HORSFALL proposed a clause for the registration of lenders and borrowers. After some discussion, it was negatived by 105 votes to 59.

The bill passed through committee.

#### DOCKYARD EXTENSION.

Lord C. PAGET moved the second reading of the Dockyard Extension Bill. It empowered the Admiralty to contract for the whole of the works at Portsmouth at a cost not exceeding 700,000*l.*, of which not more than 250,000*l.* should be paid in any one year. It also empowered the Admiralty to contract for works at Chatham at a cost of 750,000*l.*, not more than 200,000*l.* to be paid in one year. A copy of every contract is to be laid before Parliament.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE approved of the bill, but suggested that the money should be raised by annuities terminable in thirty years. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to raising the money by loan. After some remarks from Sir J. HAY and Mr. CHILDERS, the bill was read a second time.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

#### CLOSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The House went into committee on the Public-house Closing Act (1864) Amendment Bill. An amendment, proposed by Mr. AYRTON, giving to the magistrates instead of the police the power of licensing houses to be open under this bill, was, after some discussion, carried. Sir G. GREY proposed an amendment restricting the benefits of the act to those persons who were in pursuit of their lawful occupation between the hours of two and four o'clock in the morning. After some discussion the amendment was negatived by 60 votes to 40.

Various amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock.

#### THE AMERICAN INSURGENT LEADERS.

On Friday, in reply to a question by Mr. Darby Griffith, as to whether the Government would not impress on the United States Government the desirableness of leniency to the rebels. Lord PALMERSTON said:—"Her Majesty's Government had no intention of attempting any interference in the internal affairs of America." (Cheers.)

#### DUTY ON ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATES.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. DENMAN moved:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is just and expedient that the annual duty payable upon certificates taken out by attorneys, solicitors, and proctors in England and Ireland, and by writers to the signet, solicitors, agents, attorneys, and procurators in Scotland, should be abolished.

He complained that the tax was unjust, arbitrary, and anomalous. At some length it showed its origin, and how it pressed heavily on the profession. Mr. VANCE seconded the motion.

Mr. HUNT protested against the question being brought up now. In a few weeks they would all be electioneering, and many of them would owe their seats to the exertions of the attorneys. How then, under these circumstances, could members give an independent vote? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was no great admirer of the tax, but he did not see how distinctions could be drawn between trades and professions in such a matter. Was an auctioneer to pay 10*l.* a-year, and an attorney nothing? He mentioned also the case of the pawnbrokers, the hawkers, and others, and begged the House not to pass the resolution, which would, if carried, make a further reduction in his already narrow surplus. Mr. Denman's motion was carried by 146 votes to 143.

#### A NAVAL GRIEVANCE.

Sir J. HAY called attention to the case of the widows of warrant officers in the navy whose pensions had not been made retrospective in 1860. He contended they had been hardly dealt with, and moved:—

That the cruel exemption which deprived those who became widows prior to 1860 of any pension, was not approved by that House.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE seconded the motion, which was supported by Admiral WALCOT. Lord C. PAGET opposed the motion, which was negatived by 62 to 42 votes. After a conversation on various unimportant questions, and some inquiries from Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH in reference to the civil service estimates,

The House went into committee of supply on those estimates, and several votes were taken, after which progress was reported.

#### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC OATH BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill being read, Mr. VANCE moved the adjournment of the debate, on the ground of the lateness of the hour and the absence of many members who wished to speak on a subject of such enormous importance. He was anxious to know whether Government were inclined to accept the proposal that had been thrown out in the course of the debate upon the bill—viz., that Government should take charge of the matter, and should frame one uniform oath that would afford adequate protection to the Established Church, and could be taken by all members of the House of whatever religious persuasion. (Hear.)

Sir G. GREY said the bill proposed an oath to be taken by Roman Catholic members, which would leave but a slight difference between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic oaths.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that the Government was bound to take up the measure, and if it did so the subject would become more of a party dispute than it was now.

Mr. WALFORD supported the opposite view, arguing that the new form of oath for every member should be proposed by the Government. If her Majesty's Government would take up the question, he would do his best to frame an oath which might be taken by all members of the House.

The motion for an adjournment of the debate was rejected by 115 to 49 votes.

Mr. B. STANHOPE moved the adjournment of the House.

On this question the discussion was resumed, on the same arguments, Mr. Whiteside and the Attorney-General addressing the House.

On a division there appeared, for the adjournment 36: against, 102; majority against the adjournment 66.

Mr. WHALLEY made another motion of adjournment as a matter of form, to enable him to state that the learned Attorney-General would never have ventured on the address he had delivered a few minutes previously at an hour when the House was in a frame of mind to understand it. (Much laughter.) For what were the words of the oath? (Clamorous interruption, and cries of "Sing!") He must protest against the interruption, to which he was exposed when attempting very unwillingly to discuss a grave constitutional question. One hon. gentleman on the Treasury bench, an Under-Secretary of one of the departments, he had distinctly heard calling on him to "sing." (Renewed laughter.) What was that but calling upon the House to put down free discussion by clamour? (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Nothing in the history of Parliament could equal the indiscretion, not to say indecency, of such a suggestion coming from the Treasury benches.

Mr. AYRTON rose to order. As the right hon. gentleman having the conduct of the bill was understood to be willing to accede to an adjournment, perhaps the hon. member for Peterborough would not object to shorten his speech. (Much laughter, and cries of "Order.")

Mr. WHALLEY said he was accustomed to such interruptions, but protested against their gross irregularity. The hon. member concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. MONSELL could not under the circumstances resist the motion for adjournment.

The House rose at half-past one o'clock.

#### THE PATENT OFFICE.

On Monday, in reply to Sir C. Douglas, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government and the committee of public accounts were making inquiries in reference to the loose manner in which receipts from miscellaneous sources, such as the Patent Office, are paid into the Treasury. As soon as full information was obtained on the matter action would be taken. He should be glad if recent exposures should turn the public attention so much to the subject as to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with it.

#### THE CASE OF COLONEL DAWKINS.

Mr. DARBY GRIFFITH called attention to the case of Lieut.-Colonel Dawkins, of the Coldstream Guards, and to put himself in order, moved the adjournment of the House. It was alleged that Colonel Dawkins had refused to take the hand of Lord Rokeby when offered to him. For this Lord Rokeby put him under arrest without court-martial for eleven days. Mr. Griffith asked if by this breach of the 78th article of war Lord Rokeby had not rendered himself liable to be cashiered. He asked further whether the papers on the subject would be laid before the House, and whether under the circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief would suspend his proposed intention of placing Lieut.-Colonel Dawkins on compulsory half-pay until the papers were printed. Colonel Dawkins had in fact been threatened with the *Gazette* tomorrow if he did not resign. He wished to know whether in such a case an officer should be put on half-pay compulsorily. If so, the government of the army was a pure despotism. A court of inquiry had sat upon the case, and its finding was not unanimous, Colonel de Bathe having protested against it.

Colonel NORTH seconded the motion for adjournment. He believed Colonel Dawkins had been most heartlessly treated, but he did not think the House of Commons was exactly the place to discuss the discipline of the army.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said questions of discipline were involved in the case, and therefore the proceedings of the court of inquiry would not be produced. As to the remainder of the questions, notice ought to be given of them before they were answered. The Commander-in-Chief had come to the conclusion that in the interests of the service it was necessary that Colonel Dawkins should retire on half-pay. Colonel Dawkins had appealed against that decision to the Secretary of State, and had asked for a court-martial, but, after considering all the circumstances, Earl de Grey came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to ask the Commander-in-Chief to reconsider his opinion.

Major KNOX asked if the Judge Advocate had not given an opinion that it would be illegal to put Colonel Dawkins on half-pay without first trying him by court-martial. Mr. HEADLAM said he had given no such opinion.

Colonel DICKSON, from what he knew of the case, believed that Colonel Dawkins was the victim of



tyrannical superior officers. The Commander-in-Chief had not wholly approved of the finding of the court of inquiry. The case was one which demanded inquiry.

Lord PALMERSTON protested against the inconsistency of hon. gentlemen who had said this was not a case for the decision of the House, but who yet appealed to the House. If it had been thought necessary to bring the case forward, why was not notice given, so that an answer could have been given? He regretted that officers had been called tyrannical, and he thought it would have been much better if the case had not been mentioned.

General PEELE also deprecated the bringing forward of the case in the House.

Mr. BRIGHT said the inconsistency which had been charged upon hon. gentlemen by Lord Palmerston was an argument in favour of the strength of their case. If they thought that the House of Commons was not a proper court of appeal in such a matter, they would not have brought the case forward unless they had believed it one of extreme hardship. It had been stated that if the case had not been mentioned that night it would have been too late; and what was asked was that more consideration should be given to it. He could not agree with those who thought it unwise to bring these matters before the House. The House of Commons was a court of appeal in every case where injury was sustained, and the time would probably come when the army would be placed more under the control of the House than it was at present. There could be no case of injustice in any department of the public service which the House of Commons was not competent to redress. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON explained that he had quoted the opinions of general officers, and had not given his own.

After some further discussion, Mr. D. GRIFFITH offered to withdraw his motion, but permission was refused, and on a division the motion for adjournment was negatived by 172 vote to 112.

#### THE CATHOLIC OATH BILL.

In reply to Mr. Disraeli, Lord PALMERSTON said he would fix a morning sitting for Tuesday next, for the discussion of the Roman Catholic Oath Bill.

#### UNION CHARGEABILITY BILL.

On the motion for the consideration of this bill as amended, a long discussion ensued on a motion by Mr. KNIGHT that several items now paid out of the poor-rates should be paid out of the general taxation of the country. Mr. PACE seconded the resolution, and vindicated the landowners from charges of pulling down labourers' cottages. Mr. BRUCE entered at some length into a vindication of Dr. Hunter's report as to labourers' dwellings, and contended that it was substantially correct. Mr. HENLEY repeated the charges he had made against Dr. Hunter's report; and, as to the motion before the House, said he should support it. Mr. Portman, Sir B. Leighton, Mr. Floyer, and Lord Henniker, attacked Dr. Hunter's report, which was defended by Sir H. Verney. Mr. SCOURFIELD could not go the length of the resolution, though he should wish to see some of the charges mentioned transferred to the Consolidated Fund. Mr. VILLIERS declared that the obvious intention of the motion was to defeat the bill. He believed, however, that in the discussion Dr. Hunter's report had been vindicated. Recurring to the motion, he described its proposition as being of the wildest kind, and altogether irrelevant to anything in the bill. After a few words from Mr. BROMLEY and Mr. HUBBARD, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the proposition of Mr. Knight dealt with 1,800,000*l.* of charges in England alone. If it were adopted for England it must also be adopted for Scotland and Ireland, and the charge would be raised to 2,500,000*l.* This meant, if anything, that the income-tax was to be reimposed, and it cut at the root of self-government. He urged the House not to agree to any such abstract resolution.

The amendment was negatived, some amendments in the bill were agreed to, and the report was received.

The House went into committee on the civil service estimates. On the vote for the expenses of the Woods and Forests' department, a discussion arose in reference to the neglect of the department to enforce the rights of the Crown in Epping and Hainault forests. Mr. COX moved that progress be reported. Mr. PEELE defended the department, and contended that it would not be right for it to enter upon a costly litigation. Eventually the motion to report progress was agreed to.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

##### THE CONSERVATIVE MANIFESTO.

Mr. Disraeli has issued the following address to his constituents:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

Gentlemen,—A dissolution of Parliament being imminent, I beg leave to announce my intention of soliciting at your hands a renewal of that high trust which on six previous occasions you have conferred on me, by sending me as one of your representatives to the House of Commons.

Although the state of public affairs is, on the surface, little disturbed, the impending appeal to the country involves consequences as momentous as any recurrence to its sense by the Crown has perhaps hitherto offered.

Six years ago Lord Derby, then Minister, proposed a measure on Church-rates, which, while it maintained the principle of a National Church, relieved the con-

scientious scruples of Dissenters from its doctrines of polity. It was defeated by a large majority, on the ground that nothing short of abolition could be satisfactory.

A month afterwards, anxious to free alike the Crown and the Parliament from the embarrassments in which they were placed in reference to the question of the Parliamentary suffrage, he introduced a measure which would have greatly extended it on principles in harmony with the constitution, which wisely recognises the electoral franchise as a privilege and not as a right. This measure was also defeated by a large majority, on the ground that no extension of the suffrage could be sufficient which did not involve a lowering of the franchise in boroughs.

In this state of affairs, Lord Derby advised an appeal to the country, and not having obtained a majority, resigned; an administration being formed pledged to the total abolition of Church-rates and to a measure of Parliamentary reform which should secure the lowering of the borough franchise.

Since that period the Parliamentary condition may be generally but fairly described as a continued attack on the British constitution in Church and State; if not always suggested by her Majesty's Ministers, always sanctioned by them, and invariably originated by the party on whose support their existence as a Ministry depends.

The attacks on the Church, commencing with triumphant majorities, have been encountered first with difficulty and defeat, but always with determination and constancy, and, finally, have been signally discomfited. The various schemes to deprive the Church of its constitutional privileges have been withdrawn, and the House of Commons has resolved that Church-rates shall not be abolished.

The attacks upon the State, never conducted with so much energy, have nevertheless been more prolonged, and it was only a few nights ago, when the House of Commons, impatient of protracted mystification, reflected the candour of the community, and declared, by a vast majority, that the franchise in boroughs should not be lowered, and that the principle on which Lord Derby wished to extend it was the just one.

The efforts of the Conservative Opposition, during the last six years, have therefore been neither insignificant nor fruitless. They have defeated the measures to carry which the present Ministry was formed, and in the course of the struggle they have educated the public mind to bring to the final solution a decision more matured and enlightened.

The maintenance of a National Church involves the question whether the principle of religion shall be an element of our political constitution; whether the State shall be consecrated, or whether, dismissing the sanctions that appeal to the higher feelings of man, our scheme of government shall degenerate into a mere system of police. I see nothing in such a result but the corruption of nations and the fall of empires.

On the extension of the electoral franchise depends, in fact, the distribution of power. It appears to me that the primary plan of our ancient constitution, so rich in various wisdom, indicates the course that we ought to pursue in this matter. It secured our popular rights by entrusting power, not to an indiscriminate multitude, but to the estates, or order, of the Commons; and a wise Government should be careful that the elements of that estate should bear a due relation to the moral and material development of the country. Public opinion may not, perhaps, be yet ripe enough to legislate on this subject, but it is sufficiently interested in the question to ponder over it with advantage. So that when the time comes for action, we may legislate in the spirit of the English constitution, which would absorb the best of every class, and not fall into a democracy, which is the tyranny of one class, and that one the least enlightened.

The leaders of the Conservative party, although they will never shrink from the responsibility of their acts, are not obtrusive candidates for office. Place without power may gratify the vain, but can never satisfy a noble ambition. Who may be the Ministers of the Queen are the accidents of history; what will remain on that enduring page, is the policy pursued, and its consequences on her realm. That will much depend upon the decision and determination of the constituencies of the United Kingdom in the impending general election. Subject to those changes which the progress of society may demand, and the experience of the nation may sanction, I trust they will resolve on upholding the constitution in Church and State.—I have the honour to remain, your obliged and faithful servant,

B. DISRAELI.

Hughenden Manor, May 20, 1865.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., ON THE COMING ELECTION.—The *Carlisle Examiner* publishes a correspondence which has just taken place between some of the Radical electors of Carlisle and Mr. Bright, M.P., on the subject of the duty of the advanced Liberals towards the Government. Mr. Bright's letter is as follows:—

Rochdale, May 15.

Dear Sir,—My opinion is that the proper course for the Liberal members is to withdraw their support from any Government which will not bring in and carry a good measure for the extension of the suffrage. Fortunately, your members are well disposed on the reform question, and would do anything that was thought wise in the matter. Lord Palmerston is the real difficulty. He is not a Liberal, and the failure of the bill of 1860 was entirely owing to him. When he is out of the way, no Government can exist on our side of the House which will not deal with the question of reform. I hope at the coming election the Radical electors will endeavour to bring their members up to the point of refusing to support a Government not willing to fulfil the pledges of 1859 and 1860. When it is a question of reform or expulsion from office, the Whig statesmen will decide in favour of reform. This is the only effectual mode of dealing with them, and I hope it will be adopted. I hope the electors of your city will not think it needful to make any change in your representation.—I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

WESTMINSTER.—Meetings were held on Thursday evening in St. Martin's Hall and in Broadway, Westminster, to further the candidature of Mr. J. S. Mill. The meeting at St. Martin's Hall was presided over by Mr. Ellis. Among the speakers were Professor Fawcett, Mr. Neate, M.P., Sergeant Parry, and others. It was resolved that Mr. Mill deserved the best support of the electors, and that his resolution to employ no hired canvassers or agents was much to be approved.

MARYLEBONE.—A meeting of the electors was held on Thursday night to take steps in reference to the approaching election. A vote of confidence in Mr. Harvey Lewis was unanimously passed, but the conduct of Lord Fermoy was severely criticised. He was charged with having voted against the principles he was sent to Parliament to support, and with having neglected local interests. A letter was read from him saying that he had no intention of retiring, and resolutions condemnatory of his conduct were proposed. Eventually, however, these were withdrawn, in the hope that his lordship will take an early opportunity of giving an explanation of his conduct.

LEEDS.—Viscount Amberley has accepted the invitation to stand for this borough in the Liberal interest. In his address he says that Protection and other evils have been swept away, but there still requires representation of the people. In extending the suffrage it is desirable to confer a considerable share of representation upon the working classes. He should like to see the wishes and feelings of the labouring population more fully and directly represented in the House of Commons. Although he was not willing to bestow upon them, any more than upon the middle and upper classes, a monopoly of power, he did not share in the alarm of those who believed that a 6*l.* franchise would confer such a monopoly, and should vote for the Borough Franchise Bill if no more comprehensive measure should be proposed. The rest of the address was devoted to the question of the complete establishment of religious liberty. On this subject his lordship says:—

The principle of religious liberty not only demands that every one should be permitted to profess his own opinions, but that he should be subject to no legal disadvantages for so doing. The exclusion of Dissenters from the Fellowships at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is a manifest violation of this principle, and I should warmly support any measures having for their objects the removal of this or any other distinction based upon a difference of religious creed.

BIRKENHEAD.—Mr. H. M. Jackson, a Chancery barrister, and son of Mr. William Jackson, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, has come forward. He professes very liberal opinions, the extension of the franchise, and abolition of Church-rates.

NORTH DERBYSHIRE.—Mr. Wm. Jackson, the present member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, in compliance with a requisition, will stand for North Derbyshire in place of Mr. W. P. Thornhill, who retires. The hon. gentleman (who is owner of the Claycross Collieries) has issued an address to the electors. He is a Liberal in politics. In his address he says:—

Being by education and conviction a member of the Church of England, I have endeavoured to increase her efficiency by promoting the building and endowment of churches and schools. I have also felt it my duty to aid other Christian communities in spreading religion and education among the people. While thus acknowledging my allegiance to the Established Church, I express my conviction that her best interests will be secured by relying as much as possible on her own strength and the devotion of her members.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the Working Men's Parliamentary Reform Association was held on Thursday to consider the propriety of selecting suitable candidates without delay. Mr. George Wilson, Alderman Heywood, Mr. E. Miall, and Mr. S. Pope, were mentioned. The general feeling was that Mr. Bailey should be re-elected. Finally, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the chairmen of the Liberal committees of the last election, to request them to convene a meeting of the ward committees to decide upon the most suitable candidates to be submitted to a public meeting in the Free Trade Hall.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The response to the circulars issued by Mr. Gladstone's committee is of such a prompt character that the right hon. gentleman's supporters are most sanguine of his success at the approaching University election. The interest attached to the election is not confined to University circles, but it is shared by the citizens generally, who, in case Mr. Gladstone were defeated, and Mr. Neate retired from Parliament, would invite the right hon. gentleman to become Mr. Cardwell's colleague.

EAST SURREY.—Mr. Charles Buxton has issued an address to the electors of East Surrey, soliciting their suffrages on the ground of extension of the suffrage, abolition of all Church-rates, abolition of all oaths not required in a court of justice, and especially all oaths affecting Roman Catholics, abolition of flogging in the army and navy, reduction of expenditure on army and navy and national defences, non-intervention and neutrality, reform in the law, and attention to the local business, being, as he states, no longer a working partner in the brewery to which he belongs. The Hon. Locke King stands along with Mr. Buxton, and in opposition to them Mr. Leake and the Hon. William Brodrick, eldest son of Viscount Middleton of Pepperharrow, stand on moderate Conservative principles, upholding "our institutions in Church and State."

CHESTER.—A large meeting of the Liberal electors of the city of Chester was held at the Music Hall on Thursday night, the Mayor presiding. There were above 1,000 persons present. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting considered Mr. W. H. Gladstone a



fit and proper person to represent Chester in Parliament. A large number of freemen and electors added their names to a requisition at the meeting. Mr. Henry Raikes has come forward in the Conservative interest, and Mr. Fenton (Liberal) is also still in the field.

**EAST KENT.**—The Conservatives have signally failed in an attempt to get up an opposition to Sir Edward C. Dering, the Liberal member for East Kent. After fruitless attempts to induce, first the Earl of Mountcharles, and then Mr. E. L. Pemberton, to come forward, they got up a requisition to the Hon. Henry Butler Johnstone, requesting him to become the colleague of Sir Brook W. Bridges; but Mr. Butler Johnstone has finally decided to decline the honour. It is asserted that they, the Conservatives, are determined to have a contest to show their disapproval of the compromise, and that in all probability the candidate will be Sir Norton Knatchbull. The Liberals have taken no steps to bring forward a second candidate, but they have been very active for several days in forming district committees to promote the return of Sir E. C. Dering.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—Mr. Leatham, M.P., has issued his address to his constituents, in consequence of the part taken by his opponents in canvassing the borough in favour of Colonel Crosland. Mr. Leatham, as is well known, is an advanced reformer; Colonel Crosland states himself to be a Liberal, and promises to vote for a 6l. borough franchise and a franchise of 10l. for counties. On Friday, Mr. Leatham addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of his constituents.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—A requisition containing 1,800 signatures was presented to Mr. Samuel Morley, of London, at a crowded meeting of Liberals held at the Exchange-room, Nottingham, on Monday night, requesting that gentleman to become a candidate for the suffrages of the electors at the next election. Upon receiving the requisition, Mr. Morley said he would support the 6l. franchise, but merely as an instalment, as there were thousands of men who did not choose to rent houses, but who lived in lodgings, who were in every way qualified to vote. He was a supporter of the ballot, and it was a mockery for well-to-do people to call it un-English. It was a protection to small tradesmen and others who dare not record their votes as they could wish. He was an advocate also of less legislation, for he believed it was true wisdom to lessen the functions of Government, inasmuch as whatever work it did it did badly and more expensively than the same work could be done by other people. He was opposed to the educational grant as it was now administered, inasmuch as it scarcely touched the poor, whereas the sons of farmers and shopkeepers were being educated by it all over the kingdom. He would not support the Permissive Bill, as he did not think it right that the minority should force the majority. He was opposed to the law of primogeniture; it pauperized younger sons, and the public offices were filled by them to the detriment of old and faithful servants of the Crown. Let them look at the Edmunds scandal, where all around was rottenness. Lord Derby dared not throw dirt upon the party opposite him, as he knew there was plenty on his own side. As to the question of capital punishment, he was of opinion that the time had come for the mitigation of the extreme penalty, except, perhaps, in cases of murder under aggravated circumstances. He thought cheap law was much wanted, and if the people were wise we should have fewer lawyers. He thought our present national expenditure very wicked. He was in favour of direct taxation. He would like a man of 100,000l. a-year to pay 100 times more than the man of 1,000l. a-year. He was opposed to the alliance of the Church with the State, and believed it would add enormously to the Church's power if it were separated. In conclusion, Mr. Morley acceded to the request to be put forward as a candidate. His address will be found in another column. Mr. Paget, in seeking re-election, regrets that Parliament has not legislated on the subject of Reform, but trusts that the delay which has taken place will be turned to good account by the adoption of a full and well-considered measure in the next Parliament.

Church-rates remain unrepealed. Injudicious friends of the Church persisted in maintaining peculiar privileges which, instead of being bulwarks, were sources of her weakness. Should he be returned, he would support efficient measures of Parliamentary Reform and financial retrenchment, and all other such measures as would promote the prosperity and security of this great nation. Sir Robert Clifton will again stand, and is likely to receive the support of the Conservative party, as also that of many of the extreme Liberals. A Conservative candidate has appeared in the person of Mr. G. A. Martin, but we believe the return of Mr. Morley may be confidently expected.

#### FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. W. D. WILLS.

The remains of Mr. W. D. Wills, of Bristol, whose sad death, owing to being run over at the bottom of Snow-hill, London, was recorded in our last, were committed to the tomb on Friday last. During the week throughout Bristol there had been very unusual signs of mournful respect for the memory of an esteemed citizen. On Friday the streets all along the route through which the funeral cortege passed were lined with spectators. Between thirty and forty ministers of various places of worship joined the procession at the cemetery, and the members of different Dissenting congregations were numbered by hundreds. The streets throughout the line of route were lined with spectators. The vicinity of the deceased's residence in Portland-square was densely crowded, while many hundreds made their way to the cemetery to

witness the ceremony. The muffled bells of the churches in nearly every parish through which the cortege passed tolled mournfully, and the houses along the route generally displayed closed shutters. On the arrival of the funeral party at the cemetery at Arno's Vale there must have been (says the *Bristol Mercury*) nearly 2,000 persons in the grounds. Conspicuous amongst them were the large number of ministers, who waited within the gates for the arrival of the cortege. With them were the committees of the Young Men's Christian Association, the students of the Bristol Independent College, students of the Baptist College, with the deacons and members of congregations, all dressed in deep mourning. Notwithstanding that the large concourse of persons had to wait nearly two hours, the utmost order was preserved. A large number occupied themselves in inspecting the new vault in which the deceased was about to be interred. For many years the deceased members of Mr. Wills's family have been buried at the Tabernacle, and now for the first time the family have had a brick vault constructed at the Cemetery. It lies close to the side of the first path leading from the entrance gates to the chapel on the left of the grounds. The funeral cortege, which was preceded and followed by a large number of persons, arrived at the cemetery at one o'clock, and the procession through the grounds was immediately formed. It was led by nearly forty ministers of congregations in the city and neighbourhood, amongst them being the following:—The Rev. Dr. Gotch, Rev. Matthew Dickie (of the Presbyterian Chapel), Rev. R. P. Macmaster, Revs. E. Probert, W. Lucy, J. Cort, E. J. Hartland, J. A. Pratt, J. Edwards, May, J. Morris, R. Morris, T. A. Wheeler, H. Craik, S. P. Jose, H. Downes, E. H. Jones (Bridgwater), J. Penny, U. Thomas, J. Taylor, M. Caston, J. Davis, J. Hall, B. Nicholson, B. Jenkyn, Poole, Thatcher, Stratford, R. Bentley (Kingswood), A. B. Paton (Portishead), R. C. Pritchett (Weston), W. J. Burman (Ashton), &c. The Taunton Proprietary College was represented by the Rev. W. H. Griffith, Rev. Mr. Underwood, Mr. J. C. Musgrove, and Mr. S. K. Pollard; the Rev. W. H. Griffith being the Principal of the College. Next came the body—the pall, on the top of which had been placed an exquisitely chaste garland of flowers, being borne by the following magistrates of the city:—Messrs. S. V. Hare, R. Phippen, T. P. Jose, W. Terrell, O. C. Lane, and S. Leonard. It was followed by the chief mourners. After them came the representatives of the Christian Young Men's Association, the Baptist and Independent Colleges, deacons and members of chapels, &c. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Glendenning and the Rev. D. Thomas. The portion of it within the chapel was conducted by the Rev. J. Glendenning, pastor of the Tabernacle Chapel, of which the deceased was deacon for upwards of forty years. He read the introductory portions of the service, which was that of the Church of England, as the procession moved along to the chapel, and when the crowded assemblage had got somewhat settled he read the 90th Psalm and part of the 15th chapter of the 1st Corinthians. After the passages of Scripture appointed for the burial of the dead had been read, the Rev. J. Glendenning delivered an address, concluding with a short but earnest prayer. The procession then made its way to the grave, the vicinity of which was densely crowded. Here the Rev. David Thomas officiated, and read the concluding portions of the solemn passages in the Church of England service in a most earnest and impressive manner. As the body was being lowered into the grave, a second chaplet of flowers was added by one of the near relatives of the deceased to that already on the coffin.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Thursday, the Princess Helena held a drawing-room on behalf of the Queen. It was numerously attended.

The Queen and the younger members of the Royal family left Windsor on Friday evening for Balmoral. The railway journey to Aboyne was completed before two p.m. on Saturday. There the Royal party took open carriages and drove off for Balmoral Castle, a journey of two hours. Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent spirits. The Queen will reside at Balmoral till about the 11th or 12th of next month, and then return to Windsor, after which a trip will be made to Osborne.

The Prince of Wales held a *levée* at St. James's Palace on Saturday on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, which was attended by as large a number of persons as any previous occasion during the season. Members of the Corps Diplomatique assembled in great force, and the general circle was very considerable.

The Queen has accepted the office of Patroness of the West London Working Classes' Exhibition.

Prince Arthur has returned from his tour in the East. He was at Windsor Castle on Monday, and thence proceeded to Balmoral.

Mr. Thwaites, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, was knighted by the Queen at a Council held by her Majesty yesterday. Mr. Justice Smith had a similar honour conferred upon him at the same time.

The *Observer* states that the dissolution of Parliament will be more likely to take place before than after the 20th of July.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of about 700 was invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Duke and Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, were present.

#### Miscellaneous News.

**AN HONOURABLE ACT.**—Mr. Passmore Edwards, a gentleman well known as an editor and author, embarked a few years ago upon literary speculations, which involved him in pecuniary loss to the extent of several thousand pounds. His creditors took a generous view of the matter, accepted a composition of 5s. in the pound, and gave him a receipt in full of all demands. Since then, Mr. Edwards, with the assistance of the virtues which lead to success, has recovered his fortunes, and we are glad to learn that he has devoted the very first-fruits of that success in paying off all his old creditors. We congratulate Mr. Edwards on his good fortune, and his creditors on their good luck.—*Athenaeum*, May 20th.

**CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER-SHOW.**—The first great flower-show of the season came off on Saturday last most triumphantly. As usual, the flowers and the fair visitants were rival claimants for the admiration of spectators; and all that art could do to enhance the charms of both was unsparingly employed. Indeed, if anything tended to abate our admiration of the superb flowers, it was the very artificial manner in which they were spread out to the eye, often to the destruction of those natural arrangements which give so much grace and beauty to the vegetable picture. In these matters, however, we suppose some conventionalism must be allowed, and its usages will, in the eyes of many, surpass the natural forms themselves. Anything more brilliant than some of the masses of colour displayed on Saturday last can scarcely be imagined. The principal objects of interest were the azaleas, pelargoniums, orchids, and roses. The last were in magnificent abundance and proportions, and appeared like titled aristocracy amidst a crowd of fashionable company. We must not forget the fruit, of which there was a large assortment, in considerable anticipation of the usual season. Some of the specimens were extraordinarily large. The music, especially that part of it in which the Crystal Palace and the Coldstream bands were united, was extremely good, and attracted much interest. The crowd was great, upwards of 16,000 persons being in the building in the afternoon; but it was extremely courteous and good-humoured, and the happy faces appearing on every side were not the least attractive part of the spectacle.

**HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.**—The thirteenth annual meeting of the governors of this valuable institution, in Great Ormond-street, was held on Monday, 22nd May, at the hospital, in the large room used as a play-room for the convalescent children. The chair was taken by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P. A large number of the friends of the charity attended. The annual report, which was unanimously adopted, referred in terms of satisfaction to the encouraging progress made by the charity during the past year, during which there has been an increase of ten beds. The amount of subscriptions in the course of the past year has been 1,987l. 13s., which, together with donations and legacies, including a munificent gift of 500l. from R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P., and of moneys placed at his disposal by the Hon. Rustumjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, made the total income of the charity 6,206l. 18s. 2d. The expenditure of the year had been 4,281l. 13s. 1d., so that the committee had been enabled to invest nearly 2,000l. towards the rebuilding of the hospital. The chairman stated that a further enlargement of the present wards is in progress, and fifteen additional beds will be speedily opened, making a total of seventy-five beds for in-patients. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

**BANDS OF HOPE.**—A conference took place on Wednesday at Exeter Hall on Bands of Hope. It was divided into three sittings—morning, afternoon, and evening; and at the morning sitting, at which the Rev. C. Skrine, of East Barnet, presided, Mr. W. H. Whitbread read a paper on suggestions for the removal of difficulties attending the formation of Bands of Hope in connection with Sunday-schools. The difficulties were stated to be where superintendents and teachers of Sunday-schools objected to the formation of Bands of Hope, and where the Bands were desired and there was no one to carry them out. This topic was spoken upon by Mr. Whitaker, Mr. J. Rutherford, the Rev. R. C. Doxey, Mr. R. Nichol, the Rev. Mr. Essery, Mr. Murphy, and others, and it was urged that the ministers, who were generally presidents of these schools, should have pointed out to them the importance of having these institutions in connection with their schools as aids in the work they were formed to promote. In the afternoon Messrs. Pillow and West presided alternately. Mr. M. Field, of Bradford, read a paper on "Hints on Country Towns Band of Hope Unions," urging that their constitution should be catholic, and showing how the details might be carried out. This was spoken upon by several gentlemen, and a paper by a lady, on "How to Retain our Members," was read by the Rev. G. W. M'Cree, advocating annual meetings of old members of Bands of Hope, and keeping those who had been young members of the temperance movement in connection with the cause by visitation in sickness and in service, and by supplying them with literature of temperance writers. The Rev. Mr. M'Cree, who by his labours as a missionary in the rookeries around Drury-lane, has acquired the name of the "Bishop of St. Giles's," read a paper on the formation of senior Bands of Hope, to take in those who were too old for the general institution, and too young for the older society. After a discussion, in which various suggestions were made on the means to be adopted for the intermarrying of members of testotal families, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings concluded. In the evening a conversational meeting was held.



## Literature.

## "THE GIANT CITIES OF BASHAN."\*

Such of our readers as may take an interest in Biblical topography, will be aware that the northern portion of East-Jordan Palestine is a wild and dangerous region, and comparatively unexplored. They will perhaps remember the "Five Years in Damascus" of the Rev. J. L. Porter, as containing the fullest information we have yet received of that picturesque mountainous district, with its luxuriant forests of evergreen oak, its fruitful soil, and its wonderful deserted towns standing in their desolateness almost unharmed by time. The same author's "Syrian Handbook," published by Murray, will have made others acquainted with the general features of the country and its antiquities. No one living is so highly qualified for the production of an interesting and useful book on this unworn subject; and we receive with unmixed pleasure and gratitude the popular work which Mr. Porter has recently given to the world on Bashan's Giant Cities, and on other of the less known Holy Places of Syria. He has passed over, or but briefly noticed, the well-known places of Western Palestine, Bethlehem, and Nazareth, Hebron and Jericho, Tiberias and Shechem, that he might supply information in some measure fresh and new as to the less familiar scenes presented in Philistia and Sharon, Lebanon and Palmyra, Hamath and the northern border of Israel.

Bashan—"the land of sacred romance," the splendid inheritance which Og, the last of the giant race in this region, vainly attempted to defend against Israel, and the conquest of which was completed by Jair—is one of the difficulties of the peddling school of criticism. That school has been often rebuked and put to shame by antiquarian discovery that has placed beyond question the truth of statements made by the Scripture writers, which the small critics had declared to be impossibilities and clearly falsified statements. And once more, the narration of the achievements of Jair, often challenged, at one point especially, is made the means of confirming the minute accuracy of the sacred historian. We quote a few lines from Mr. Porter:—

"In Argob, one of its little provinces, Jair took no less than sixty great cities, 'fenced with high walls, gates, and bars; besides unwalled towns a great many' (Deut. iii. 4, 5, 14). Such a statement seems all but incredible. It would not stand the arithmetic of Bishop Colenso for a moment. Often, when reading the passage, I used to think that some strange statistical mystery hung over it; for how could a province measuring not more than thirty miles by twenty support such a number of fortified cities, especially when the greater part of it was a wilderness of rocks? But mysterious, incredible as this seemed, on the spot, with my own eyes, I have seen that it is literally true. The cities are there to this day. Some of them retain the ancient names recorded in the Bible. The boundaries of Argob are as clearly defined by the hand of nature as those of our own island home. These ancient cities of Bashan contain probably the very oldest specimens of domestic architecture now existing in the world."

We may suitably follow this testimony by an incident of one of the author's visits to the towns and villages with which Bashan is crowded—the vast majority deserted, but, as we have said, not ruined,—in more than one of which he has at different times taken possession of a comfortable house, as perfect as if finished yesterday, and has rested and spent the night there in peace.

"The sun went down, and the short twilight was made shorter by heavy clouds which drifted across the face of the sky. A thick rain began to fall, which made the prospect of a night march or a bivouac equally unpleasant. Still I rode on through the darkness, striving to dispel gloomy forebodings by the stirring memory of Bashan's ancient glory, and the thought that I was now treading its soil, and on my way to the great cities founded and inhabited four thousand years ago by the giant Rephaim. Before the darkness set in, Musa had pointed out to me the towers of three or four of these cities rising above the rocky barrier of the Lejah. How I strained my eyes in vain to pierce the deepening gloom! Now I knew that some of them must be close at hand. The sharp ring of my horse's feet on pavement startled me. This was followed by painful stumbling over loose stones, and the twisting of his limbs among jagged rocks. The sky was black overhead; the ground black beneath; the rain was drifting in my face, so that nothing could be seen. A halt was called; and it was with no little pleasure I heard the order given for the caravan to rest till the moon rose. 'Is there any spot,' I asked of an Arab at my side, 'where we could get shelter from the rain?' 'There is a house ready for you,' he answered. 'A house! Is there a house here?' 'Hundreds of them; this is the town of Burak.' We were conducted up a rugged winding path, which seemed, so far as we could make out in the dark and by the motion of our horses, to be something like a ruinous staircase. At length the dark outline of high walls began to appear against the sky, and presently we entered a paved street. Here we were told to dismount and give our horses to the servants. An Arab struck a light, and, inviting us

to follow, passed through a low, gloomy door, into a spacious chamber.

"I looked with no little interest round the apartment of which we had taken such unceremonious possession; but the light was so dim, and the walls, roof, and floor so black, that I could make out nothing satisfactorily. Getting a torch from one of the servants, I lighted it, and proceeded to examine the mysterious mansion; for, though drenched with rain, and wearied with a twelve hours' ride, I could not rest. I felt an excitement such as I never before had experienced. I could scarcely believe in the reality of what I saw, and what I heard from my guides in reply to eager questions. The house seemed to have undergone little change from the time its old master had left it; and yet the thick nitrous crust on the floor showed that it had been deserted for long ages. The walls were perfect, nearly five feet thick, built of large blocks of hewn stones, without lime or cement of any kind. The roof was formed of large slabs of the same black basalt, lying as regularly, and jointed as closely, as if the workmen had only just completed them. They measured twelve feet in length, eighteen inches in breadth, and six inches in thickness. The ends rested on a plain stone cornice, projecting about a foot from each side wall. The chamber was twenty feet long, twelve wide, and ten high. The outer door was a slab of stone, four and a half feet high, four wide, and eight inches thick. It hung upon pivots, formed of projecting parts of the alab, working in sockets in the lintel and threshold; and though so massive, I was able to open and shut it with ease. At one end of the room was a small window with a stone shutter. An inner door, also of stone, but of finer workmanship, and not quite so heavy as the other, admitted to a chamber of the same size and appearance. From it a much larger door communicated with a third chamber, to which there was a descent by a flight of stone steps. This was a spacious hall, equal in width to the two rooms, and about twenty-five feet long by twenty high. A semicircular arch was thrown across it, supporting the stone roof; and a gate so large that camels could pass in and out, opened on the street. The gate was of stone, and in its place; but some rubbish had accumulated on the threshold, and it appeared to have been open for ages. Here our horses were comfortably installed. Such were the internal arrangements of this strange old mansion. It had only one story; and its simple, massive style of architecture gave evidence of a very remote antiquity. On a large stone which formed the lintel of the gateway, there was a Greek inscription; but it was so high up, and my light so faint, that I was unable to decipher it, though I could see that the letters were of the oldest type. It is probably the same which was copied by Burckhardt, and which bears a date apparently equivalent to the year A.C. 306!"

Mr. Porter gives descriptions of the scenery and natural features of Bashan, which charm the imagination, and will be highly valued by Biblical students. His pictures of manners and customs, of husbandry and arts, in which he found a constant re-enacting of early Bible stories, and the patriarchal life reproduced in its stately simplicity, enable one to understand his own feeling of having been "spirited away back 'thousands of years, and set down in the land of 'Nod, or by the patriarch's tents at Beersheba."

In reference to general remark of our own on the varied contents or on the contributions made to the elucidation of Scripture, we shall make another extract, containing a striking illustration of the wonderful fulfilment of prophecy.

"We rode along the line of the Roman road, at least as closely as branches of the great old oaks, and jungles of thorns and bushes, would permit; for 'the highways lie waste' (Isa. xxxiii. 8). Every opening to the right and left revealed ruins;—now a tomb in a quiet nook; now a temple in a lonely forest glade; now a shapeless and nameless heap of stones and fallen columns; and now, through a long green vista, the shattered walls and towers of an ancient city. The country is filled with ruins. In every direction to which the eye turns, in every spot on which it rests, ruins are visible—so truly, so wonderfully have the prophecies been fulfilled: 'I will destroy your high places, and bring your sanctuaries unto desolation' (Lev. xvi. 30). 'The palaces shall be forsaken' (Isa. xxii. 14). 'I will make your cities waste. The land shall be utterly spoiled' (Isa. xxiv. 3). Many other ruins, doubtless, lie concealed among the forests, buried beneath giant oaks, or shrouded by luxuriant brambles. Judging by the 'thorns and thistles' which hem in every path, and half conceal every ruin, one would suppose Bashan had received a double portion of the curse.

"The mountains of Bashan, though not generally very steep, are rugged and rocky; yet everywhere on their sides I saw the remains of old terraces—along every slope, up every bank, from the bottom of the deepest glen, where the oleander bends over the tiny streamlet, to the highest peak on which the clouds of heaven sleep, cradled on winter snows. These tell of former toil and industry; and so do the heaps of loose stones that have been collected off the soil, and piled up in the corners of the little fields. In the days of Bashan's glory, fig-trees, and olives, and pomegranates, were ranged along those terraces; and vines hung down in rich festoons over their broken walls. But now Bashan has shaken off its fruits. 'For a nation is come up upon my land, strong, and without number. He hath lain my vine waste, and barked my fig-tree; he hath made it clean bare, and cast it away. The field is wasted, the land mourneth. The new wine is dried up, the oil languisheth. The vine is dried up, the fig-tree languisheth; the pomegranate-tree, the palm-tree also, and the apple-tree; even all the trees of the field are withered; because joy is withered away from the sons of men' (Joel i. 6-12).

"The scenery is still rich. It is rich in the foliage of the evergreen oak—the 'oak of Bashan'; rich in numbers of evergreen shrubs; rich in green pastures. It is picturesque, too, and occasionally even grand; for the glens are deep and winding, and the outlines of the intervening ridges varied with many a dark cliff and wooded bank. The whole mountain range is of volcanic origin, and the peaks shoot up, conical or cup-shaped, forming long serried lines. One thing struck me as peculiar. The rocks are black, the soil is black, the buildings are all black. It might be thought that the landscape would thus have a gloomy aspect; and it would

have, were it not for the fresh green grass of the glades and meadows, and the brilliant foliage of the oak forests, which often glitter beneath the blaze of sunshine like forests of prisms.

"I confess it was with feelings of awe I looked from time to time out over those desolate, but still beautiful slopes, to that more desolate plain. I knew what caused the desolation. The silence, too, awed me yet more, for it was profound. The voice of nature itself was hushed, and not a leaf in the forest rustled. There is always something cheerful, something reviving to the flagging spirit, in the unceasing murmur of a great city, now rising and now falling on the breeze, as one approaches it or passes by; and in the continuous hum of a rural scene, where the call of the herd, and the whistle of the ploughman, and the roll of the waggon, and the bleatings of the flock, and the lowing of the kine, melt into one of nature's choruses. Here cities studded the whole country, but the stillness of death reigned in them; there was no ploughman in the field, no shepherd on the hill-side, no flock on the pasture, no waggon, no wayfarer on the road. Yet there was a time when the land teemed with an industrious, a bustling, and a joyous population. At that time prophets wrote: 'Your highways shall be desolate,' (Lev. xxvi. 22). 'The way-faring man ceaseth. The earth mourneth and languisheth' (Isa. xxxiii. 8). 'The land shall be utterly emptied and utterly spoiled; for the Lord hath spoken this word. Therefore hath the curse devoured the land. Therefore the inhabitants of the land are consumed, and few men left. Every house is shut up. The mirth of the land is gone. In the city is left desolation, and the gate is smitten with destruction' (Isa. xxiv. 3-12). Many of the people of those days, doubtless, thought the prophets but gloomy dreamers, just as many in our own day regard their writings as gorgeous fancy pictures of Eastern poets; but with my own eyes I saw that time has changed every prediction into an historic fact. I saw now, and I saw at every step through Bashan, that the visions of the prophets were not delusions; that they were not even, as some modern critics suppose, highly wrought figures, intended perhaps to foreshadow in faint outline a few leading facts of the country's future story. I saw that they were, one and all, graphic and detailed descriptions of real events, which the Divine Spirit opened up to the prophet's eye through the long vista of ages."

After so long a quotation, our words will necessarily be few. It will be seen that we have confined ourselves to one small section of the book; we add, that all its parts are of similar interest and worth. We know no other popular volume that can compare with it for range of subject, novelty of impression, and solid value, as to the localities of the Old Testament. While of such interest as may well fasten the attention of readers for mere amusement, it has special claims on the patient study and thoughtful use of the student of Scripture, and will fill the mind with knowledge and delight and reverence. Mr. Porter is to be commended in that, in place of a stately and costly large octavo, he has permitted to his book the simple yet handsome form and the singularly low price which the same publishers gave to Dr. Thomson's "The Land and Book"—to which it is indeed a companion volume, of more than equal preciousness.

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Bible Manual: An Expository and Practical Commentary on the Books of Scripture; Forming a Handbook of Biblical Elucidation, for the use of Families, Schools, and Students of the Word of God.* Translated from the German work. Edited by the late Rev. Dr. T. C. BARTH. (Nisbet and Co.) The distinguishing feature of this work, as compared with all other popular commentaries, is, that it "expounds the Scriptures, not 'according to the usual order of the several books, but 'according to the order of events, and that in the 'arrangement of the doctrinal books also, in their integrity as well as in their several parts, the same course 'is followed." It is involved in this, that a chronology is assumed, and that many difficult questions concerning the date, the occasion, and even the authorship, of particular portions of Scripture, such as the Book of Job, the writings of Solomon, the little Book of Ruth, and others, are settled traditionally and not critically. That the general result of the criticism as received by orthodox schools should be assumed, was quite appropriate to a work intended principally for families and schools; but it is hardly to be desired that "students of God's Word" should be satisfied with such an easy solution of difficulties as that here practised in placing the Book of Job in patriarchal times, and in assigning without hesitation the Song of Songs and Ecclesiastes to Solomon. It is to be admitted that, after allowing for some minor differences of opinion, the arrangement of the Prophecies historically, both as regards each book as a whole and the several prophecies it contains, is the means of giving "light and distinctiveness, interest and profitableness" to their contents; and perhaps general readers could nowhere else find a better guide, for the most part, to an intelligent and devout use of the prophetic Scriptures. The Psalms are interwoven partly with the life of David, and partly with the subsequent history; and here, again, much is gained, in a large proportion of instances, from studying the historical foundation, and "many a colourless psalm" becomes profoundly significant and discloses "delicate shades of meaning" by means of the light thus brought to it. But there are both uncertainties and certainties as to the historical hints of the titles of the Psalms, which are too readily ignored in such a treatment of them. As to the New Testament the path was a plainer one—the Gospels

\* *The Giant Cities of Bashan and Syria's Holy Places.* By the Rev. J. L. PORTER, A.M. London: Nelson and Sons.



being best arranged in a harmony, on generally admitted data, and the several epistles being introduced in their appropriate places (at least approximately ascertained) in the history of the Apostolic churches. But even here there is reason to receive with caution certain positions taken up; such as Paul's being joined by Peter during the second imprisonment he suffered at Rome, it being Peter's loving desire and object to share that imprisonment; and some similar matters of both more and less importance than this. The doctrinal exposition is what is ordinarily called "evangelical"; and is generally such as to express the sense or guide to the spiritual use of the text. The practical remarks are often pithy and suggestive. But there is not a little of the comment that is either commonplace or trivial; such as the following remarks:—

"Mark xiii. 6-8. And ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be famines and pestilences and earthquakes, in divers places."—  
"If not of actual wars, yet at least of rumours of them: these will come from every quarter and excite alarm. Literally, be not discomposed. Lose not your presence of mind. Let nothing induce you to cry out before the time, as if the end were already come. That is one after another, not one against another but against their rightful governors, as in 1848. The one nation is a kingdom, the other a republic. Even in the latter there may be rebellion against ruling powers. Remember 1847. Such as the cholera. In many places at one time."

We will not let our last word be of such poor and unsatisfactory stuff as this: for, in plan, the book is good, has the spirit which popular exposition particularly needs, and it embodies very much of the positive result of learning and research. It is very suitable for Sunday-school teachers and village preachers, and for use in the family, both in private studies and household devotions.

*Outlines of Theology.* By ALEXANDER VINET. (A. Strahan.) We are bound to say that we think this little volume may mislead many. Ourselves acquainted familiarly with all the published writings of the late excellent and highly accomplished Pastor Vinet, we saw with intense interest the announcement of "Outlines of Theology" by him, supposing that they might be compiled from MSS. and notes of his lectures, as in the case of his *Homiletics* and *Pastoral Theology*. But the fact is that the work, as the publisher's note appearing in the volume itself states distinctly enough, is "composed of extracts from the various writings of M. Vinet, very skilfully put together by the editor, Mr. Astié." When this is once said, it may be added that the book is one of very great value—one of the richest in Christian thought that could be found in any literature. We think it will be most welcome to, and most prized by, not those *have not*, but those who *have*, the various works of the author, and who know them well; for, while they will never surrender the originals for such a compilation as this, they will be grateful to have the characteristic thinking, the theological opinion, of such a writer brought into form and due relation as has been done so admirably by M. Astié. We presume that this is the same M. Astié to whom we owe an edition of the "Pensées" of Pascal, "*disposées suivant un plan nouveau*," which for some years has been a favourite with us, and which, for the real use of that much-suggesting writer, is to be preferred to all others. It was published at Paris and Lausanne, in 1857. The two works, as proceeding from this editor, might well be placed together on the shelf, for considerable internal likeness of thought and feeling, as well as for literary relationship. Let it be understood, however, that consisting of fragments from works not formally theological, it contains no full and satisfying treatment of any one point of Christian theology, and often hardly indicates the nature of the question on which it yet throws out some useful hint. It is altogether without proportion; for instance, *Christian doctrine* occupies some seventy pages only; *morality* 120 pages; and *historical Christianity* (the Church, sects, and parties, &c.) nearly 200 pages. But, in either the presence or absence of Vinet's works, including those issued by himself and those published posthumously, this is a precious and should be a serviceable volume.

*The Voice of Jubilee.* A Narrative of the Baptist Mission, Jamaica, from its Commencement; with Biographical Notices of its Fathers and Founders. By JOHN CLARK, W. DENDY, and J. M. PHILLIPPO. With Introduction by DAVID J. EAST. (John Snow.) This volume commemorates the Jubilee of the Jamaica Mission of the Baptist Society. It opens with a Discourse delivered in Falmouth, Jamaica, by Mr. East, the Principal of the Calabar Native Collegiate Institution. Mr. Clark follows with an interesting narrative, of some hundred pages, in which the story of the mission is told at once briefly, fully, and effectively. Mr. Dendy's biographical sketches will be especially attractive to the young people who may be interested in the Baptist missions; and will supply facts and examples which for general suggestiveness may compare with any chapter of missionary story known to us. Some of the names commemorated are already venerable in all churches. Mr. Phillippo's "Argument and Appeal" is excellent in feeling and purpose; but, with great respect for these, we cannot conceal from ourselves that it indulges too much in mere generalism and commonplace, treats obvious truths as if they were

discussed for the first time, and has the appearance of trying to say everything that is to be said on its subject. We regret this, as a loss of power: yet, some few passages are forcible and stirring.

*The Ideal Theory of Berkeley, and the Real World.* Free Thoughts on Berkeley, Idealism, and Metaphysics. By THOMAS HUGHES. (Hamilton, Adams and Co.) The author of this book informs us in his preface, that "there is one *ambitious* thought running through it—"the universal unity of all truth and knowledge." The character of the book may be inferred from this sentence, notwithstanding that it is sheer nonsense: for there is no mistaking either the slang or the pretentiousness. It is a most amusing production—the child of ignorance and vanity, dressed in tasteless and tawdry garments. Mr. Hughes solemnly propounds to us the general view and feeling with which he approaches his subject:—the italics are ours.

"We think that the views and sincere convictions of all men should be treated *respectfully and charitably*, and that however novel and peculiar they may be, provided they are believed and stated uprightly and fairly. And this is *peculiarly rational and righteous* on the ground of philosophy. This concession should be made to Berkeley; and we are prepared to give him a full, fair, and just hearing."

Mr. Hughes has found no difficulty in settling the philosophical question he has taken in hand. It seems that belief in an external world is necessitated by consciousness of that world arising from the perception of external reality! Good!

"We have shown that the mind perceives material objects *immediately* and not *mediately*. This view of the case is an absolute destruction to the idealism of Berkeley. If Dr. Reid lost it anywhere, it was here. . . . If the mind perceives external reality, then we are conscious of it, and consequently must believe that materiality exists. . . . The mind is *infallibly confident and conscious* of the immediate objects of its perception."

Our readers will gather from the following passage whether Mr. Hughes has even the faintest notion of the real question he has assumed to settle:—

"It (Idealism) violates *universal language*, both natural and conventional. According to this philosophy, the words matter, external substance, body, tangible, and many similar terms, which are found in every language known, *must be expunged*. . . . Idealism obliterates all these words; it has no meaning for them; it cannot receive them to her vocabulary; they are in her way. It comes in collision, also, with the terms and facts of the Scriptures. The fact of the creation, the deluge, the fire of the plains, and the conversion of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt—*creation of ideas—deluge of ideas—ideal burning of Sodom and Gomorrah—and ideal pillar of salt*. Harmless things enough."

Of course we should not have given space to so many lines as these if we were not sure of assisting some of our dyspeptic studious readers to healthful shrieks of laughter. In a later chapter Mr. Hughes proceeds to the patronage and praise of Truth—with what ringing words!—

"Truth is broader than human dogmas, loftier than party motives, purer than human designs, freer than human custom, and more catholic than the creeds and sectarianisms of men. . . . To be true are required the harmony and unity of various elements in the conscious convictions of the soul. . . . Non-conformity with human views and customs is generally truth in consciousness and practice, and what men often call heretical and heterodox, in the sight of a higher tribunal are true and orthodox."

Not less lucid and elegant is Mr. Hughes in stating and answering the question, "What are the *dangers* philosophy is exposed to as an object, if any?" He lays down a general principle, and beautifully illustrates it:—

"All good and innocent things are in danger from some source in one way or other. The happiest prospect may be blighted, the purest flower may be destroyed, the noblest organism may be deformed; and the most useful life may be spoiled and maltreated. For this an object is not responsible itself, others must answer for the misdoing."

Of course poor Philosophy "in this respect does not 'escape the lot of all things in this life': and we learn with unspeakable astonishment that the first and chief of 'the dangers' it is exposed to 'as an object,' as the author says, is, 'the mixing with its truths mere human opinion'! Alas, 'Divine philosophy'!—horror is in the very notion that it may be mixed with 'human opinion'! But, unhappily, as Mr. Hughes most justly remarks, 'the danger of philosophy is common to all sublimary things'! We think we may cease. Our readers are now hardly likely to think this 'Thomas Hughes' is the author of 'Tom Brown'; and they will probably not wish to know more of the transparent style and mental grasp by which this author is distinguished. If they make further acquaintance with his book, they certainly will not find it plunge them on one of the 'dangers' so forcibly pointed out by Mr. Hughes—namely, that of 'magnifying human reason above its level.'"

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Sir Felix Foy, Bart., three vols.; Hard Cash, new edition; Milton's Poetical Works; A Winter in Algeria; Missionary Geography; Life of Abraham Lincoln; Like unto Christ; Autobiography and Correspondence of Dr. L. Beecher, vol. ii.; Sampson Low and Co. Kuenen on the Pentateuch; Puteoli, Naples, and Rome; Future Punishment; Protestantism in Peril; Man, Social and Moral; On Liberty; On Representative Government; An Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy; Vancouver Island and British Columbia; Longman and Co. The Collected Writings of Edward Irving, vol. IV.; Henry Holbeach, two vols.; Heads and Hands in the World of

Labour; Idylls and Legends of Inverburn; Outlines of Philosophy and Literature; Essays on Woman's Work; Strahan. Orthodoxy, Scripture, and Reason; New Religious Thoughts; Williams and Norgate. Homer's Iliad; The Lace-makers; The Land of the Gospel; John Wesley's Theology; Congregational Church Music, Organ Score Edition; Jackson, Walford and Co. Commentary on the Prophecy of Malachi; Goodwin's works, vol. x.; J. Nichol. Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, vol. 1.; Commentary on the Pentateuch, vol. 3.; T. and T. Clark. The Fatherhood of God; A. and C. Black. Hinton's Theological Works, vol. 5; Lyra Sabbatica; Houston and Wright. Considerations on the Origin of the American War; The Books of the Vaudois; The Church of the First Days, part 3; Macmillan. Microscopic Fauna; The Home Nurse; Letters Patent for Inventions; Hardwicke. Life in the World; Rivingtons. Revival Sermons; W. Tegg. The Doctrines of the Bible; The Class of a Thousand-and-One; The Pilgrim's Progress; E. Stock. Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England, vol. vi.; the Relations of the Sin-Offering and the Trespass Offering to the Sacrifice of Christ; Dr. Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, Part v.; Bell and Daldy. The Communicant's Companion; Our Sympathizing High Priest; Precious Truths in Plain Words; Religious Tract Society. Handbook for the Man of Business; Magnesium; On Zöilism; F. Pitman. The Wife's Trial; Virtue, Bros. Self-Formation; Partridge. Geography of Palestine; Sunday School Union. Dunvairich; Scottish Temperance League. Popery, Ancient and Modern; J. Snow. Lent Lectures on the Decalogue; Smith, Elder, and Co. My Life and Labours in London; W. Freeman. The Mother's Manual; Memoir of Mrs. Susan Hill; Jarrold and Sons. The Imperial Bible Dictionary, part xvii.; Blackie and Son. Moral Culture; J. Bentley. The Hebrew Scriptures, vol. 1.; Whitfield and Co. The Lighted Valley; Hamilton and Co. Spells and Voices; L'Angleterre et L'Allemagne; The Ministry of Words, &c. Trubner. The Broadmead Records; Bunyan Library, vol. xiv.; Heaton. Sermons by the Late Rev. A. M. Pollock; Hodges, Smith and Co. Talk with the Little Ones; Seeley and Co. Missionary Ships; London Missionary Society. London Labour and the London Poor, parts ix and x.; Griffin and Co.

#### Gleanings.

There were captured by her Majesty's ships of war, during the years 1860 to 1864, ninety-six slave vessels.

Leotard, the accomplished performer on the trapeze, has at length performed once too often. He has had a bad fall at Madrid, and broken his leg.

The *Richmond Whig*, whose motto is *Sic semper tyrannis*, has dropped it at the "request of the Provost-Marshal-General."

Raffaële's cartoons were removed on Friday from Hampton Court to the South Kensington Museum.

The emigration from Ireland is proceeding more rapidly than ever, so that it has been found necessary to raise the passage-money. Whole families now emigrate.

A sovereign, once broken into, soon goes; and it is the same with a resolution. A resolution unbroken is hard as gold; once change it, and it is thrown, as it were, into so many coppers, and rapidly melts away.

The preliminary list of prizes of the National Rifle Association has been issued. The gross money value of the prizes is understood to be nearly 16,000*l*.

Over the tomb of Francis Saville Kent the father caused to be erected a headstone on which was inscribed the remarkable Scripture text, "Be sure your sin will find you out."

The most remarkable instance of indecision we ever heard of was that of the man who sat up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

A country editor thinks that Richelieu, who declared that "the pen was mightier than the sword," ought to have spoken a good word for "scissors." Jerrold called scissors "an editor's steel-pen."

In New York a horse fell and died in front of the Astor House, and, before the animal had ceased kicking, an enterprising bill-poster had him covered with "Cash paid for old rags at No. 19, Ann-street."

The essentials of a watering-place may be alliteratively summed up thus:—Sea, salt, sun, sand, shrimps, shells, sailors, and shingle.

It has been remarked that on the 14th of April Orsini, Charlotte Corday, Ravallac, and Booth committed their crimes.

The trial of Dr. Pritchard, of Glasgow, on the charge of poisoning his wife and her mother, will take place at Edinburgh at the end of June.

The tenour of our last advices from Vienna (says the *Owl*) leads us to fear that Mr. Hutt's mission will not prove successful. The Austrian authorities seem to imagine that Free Trade means one-sided gain to England.

Among the objects displayed at the West London Industrial Exhibition was an imitation Bank-note beautifully executed in pen and ink. The attention of the Bank authorities having been drawn to it, the matter has been brought before the Bow-street magistrate, who decided that the note must be defaced. This has been done.

PARR AND LAMB.—When Dr. Parr,—who took only the finest tobacco, used to half fill his pipe with salt, and smoked with a philosophic calmness,—saw Lamb, smoking the strongest preparation of the weed, puffing out smoke like some furious enchanter, he gently laid down his pipe and asked how he had acquired his power of smoking at such a rate? Lamb replied, "I toiled after it, sir, as some men toil after virtue."—*Talfourd's Life of Lamb.*

AMERICAN NAMES.—Amongst the many things



which the Yankee boys and girls may well remember in their thanksgivings, should be that they are no longer named, "Praise God Smith," or "Save-Lord-or-I-perish Tompkins," or "Enter-into-the-kingdom-of-heaven-through-much-tribulation Dobbs." Nevertheless, I remember a freshman (from Connecticut, I think) at College in Carlisle, who declared that his name was Theodore God-bless-my-soul Primrose!—*Fraser's Magazine*.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Early in the war I had the opportunity of a private interview with the President. The hour of eight in the morning was named by him, and I found that even that was not early enough for his work to begin. In the anteroom was a young woman with her child, whose plea the President would hear. Sad and tearful when she presently entered his room, she was radiant enough on her return, and doubtless some poor prisoner was set free that day to return home. My friend and I were also there to plead for prisoners; believing that the hour had come when slavery had earned the right to perish by the sword which it had taken, we came to implore the President to be our deliverer from this fearful demon that had so long harried the land and poisoned life for all who loved their country or justice. The President listened very patiently, and gave his views fully. The words which remain now most deeply fixed in my memory are these:—"We grow in this direction daily, and I am not without hope that some great thing is to be accomplished. When the hour comes for dealing with slavery, I trust I shall be willing to act though it costs my life; and, gentlemen," he added, with a sad smile and solemn tone, "lives will be lost." Throughout the conversation the President spoke with profound feeling of the Southerners, who, he said, had become at an early day, when there was at least a feeble conscience against slavery, deeply involved commercially and socially with the institution; he pitied them heartily all the more that it had corrupted them; and he earnestly advised us to use what influence we might have to impress on the people the feeling that they should be ready and eager to share largely the pecuniary losses to which the South should be subjected if emancipation should occur. It was, he said, the disease of the entire nation, and all must share the suffering of its removal. It was entirely through the urgency of Mr. Lincoln to all whom he met, that all the slaves in the District of Columbia were paid for when liberated (though many thought the slave himself was the real owner to be paid), and a full price offered by Congress to all Slave States that would, even gradually, emancipate their slaves.—*M. D. Conway in the Fortnightly Review*.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The markets have been affected by the American news, but prices are now firmer, and the latest news indicating that the Federal Government will do their utmost to prevent the Mexico Emigration scheme becoming dangerous, has reassured speculators. Consols, which on Friday fell  $\frac{1}{2}$  and again recovered  $\frac{1}{2}$ , are quoted now at 89  $\frac{1}{2}$  ex div. for the 8th June and 90  $\frac{1}{2}$  for delivery, being a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  upon the quotations for this day week.

The 2,000,000 of the Peruvian Consolidated 5 per Cent. Loan which was hitherto unsubscribed for, was introduced by the brokers last week. The last day for applications to be the 24th inst.

The extension of communication throughout the metropolis is likely to receive a further impulse by the introduction of the A stock of the Metropolitan Railway being now carried out by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The Credit Foncier and Mobilier Co. of England have brought it forward, and with the support of that institution, there is every reason to believe that more than sufficient will be subscribed for the purpose. The amount proposed to be raised is 1,212,000*l.*, in 30,300 provisional certificates of 40*l.* each, with guaranteed interest by Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Cramp-ton, at the rate of 6 per cent, payable as from the 1st of January, 1865, and the disbursement of such interest will be continued to the 1st of July, 1867. The deposit required is 1*l.* per certificate on application, and 4*l.* on allotment. The price of issue is 21*l.* for each certificate, equal to 52*l.* 10*s.*, per 100*l.* stock. The remaining half of the stock is not to be issued for twelve months, and then only as paid-up stock, and at a quotation of not less than 10*l.* per 100*l.* stock advance on the present price. The arrangements for the payment of stock have been so adjusted that they will create no pressure. They are to range from the end of May to the 1st of June, 1866—an interval long enough to allow the money to be raised in any quarter where it may be required. After the whole sum of 21*l.* for certificates is paid, 40*l.* stock will be transferred to the holder. At the same time option is given to all subscribers to pay in full upon allotment, which entitles them to interest on the total amount of the price of issue from the 1st of January, 1865; and discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on prepayment of instalments. Through this arrangement there is a further reduction in the price of issue of about 2*l.* 16*s.* per cent. The A Stock has advanced to 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  prem., and 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 prem. for the fully paid-up shares.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTH.

HARRY.—May 22, at 31, Hilldrop-road, Camden-road, the wife of E. J. Harry, Esq., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

GOWER—PRYKE.—May 2, at the Independent Chapel, Maldon, Henry, fourth son of Mr. John Gower, of Maldon, to Maria, only daughter of Mr. J. Pryke, of Tattingstone, in Suffolk.

PONTIFEX—GUNN.—May 4, at Cannonbury, by the Rev. A. Raleigh, D.D., Joseph How, third son of Russell Pontifex, Esq., of Newent, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, second surviving daughter of Thomas Gunn, Esq., Stoke Newington.

HAVELOCK—MORETON.—May 10, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Capel Molyneux, Sir Henry Marahman Havelock, Bart., to the Lady Alice Moreton, daughter of the late Earl of Ducie.

TURTON—STOBBS.—May 10, at the Independent Chapel, Pateley Bridge, by the Rev. Mr. Pinder, Mr. John Turton, Leeds, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Stobbs, Pateley Bridge.

SMITH—KIRTLLEY.—May 11, at the Independent Chapel, Great Ayrton, by the Rev. Isaac Brierley, Mr. John Smith, of Maltburn, to Miss Sarah Ann Kirtley, Nunthorpe Hall. This was the first marriage at the chapel, and, as customary, a Bible was presented to the bride, beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound.

RIGBY—WAINWRIGHT.—May 11, at Sale Independent Chapel, by the Rev. E. Morris, Josiah, son of Mr. John Rigby, of Manchester, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Abraham Wainwright, Esq., of Ashton-upon-Mersey.

WILKINSON—MARSDEN.—May 16, at the new church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Roberts, Mr. James Wilkinson, to Miss Ellen Marsden, both of Halifax.

THACKER—CUTLER.—May 17, in the Congregational chapel, Lowestoft, by the Rev. J. Blackmore, Robert Thacker, Rushmere, Suffolk, to Charlotte Cutler, of Mutford.

SHILLINGLAW—HODGSON.—May 18, at the Baptist chapel, York-street, Manchester, by the Rev. Richard Cheney, Mr. Thomas Shillinglaw, to Hannah, fourth daughter of Mr. Fielden Hodgson, both of Manchester.

TUCKER—PRING.—May 18, at Redland-park Congregational church, Mr. William Tucker, of Clare-street and Blenheim-cottage, Kingsdown, to Julia Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. John Pring, of Wellesley-place, Durham-down.

WADDINGTON—ASHWORTH.—May 18, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Bolton, David Waddington, of Bolton, to Louisa, daughter of John Ashworth, of Torton, near Bolton.

JACKSON—BIGGIN.—May 18th, at the Wicker Congregational church, Sheffield, by the Rev. H. Tarrant, Mr. William Alexander Jackson, of Derby, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr. Joshua Biggin, of Sheffield.

MENNEL—BLANCHARD.—May 20, at Salem Chapel, Thirsk, by the Rev. Henry Howard, Thomas, youngest son of Mr. George Menell, Farmer, Sutton-under-White-Stone-cliffe, near Thirsk, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Blanchard, Coles Kirby.

### DEATHS.

TARLTON.—March 20, at Adelaide, South Australia, Caroline, wife of R. Tarlton, Esq., and third daughter of Daniel Walters, Esq., of Newgate-street.

DAVIES.—May 12, aged fifteen, Miss Elizabeth Fry Davies, second daughter of Mr. Davies, Crichton-street, Cardiff, and sister of the Rev. J. T. W. Davies, M.A., Merthyr.

NEWMAN.—May 14, at Sarah Lodge, the beloved wife of the Rev. Frederick Newman, of Manningtree, Essex.

STAPLES.—May 14, Sir Thomas Staples, father of the Irish Bar, in his ninetyeth year. He was the last member of the Irish House of Commons.

CLAPSON.—May 17, at Exmouth, in his seventy-first year, Richard Clapson, for forty-three years minister of Glenorchy Chapel, Exmouth.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ENJOYMENT OF LIFE.—When the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health, by purifying, regulating, and strengthening fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alternatives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitutions, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.—[Advertisement.]

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 22.

With fine, forcing weather, the wheat trade opened dull this morning, and factors could not proceed with sales at the currency of last Monday. The supply being moderate, they preferred to hold it over rather than submit to any reduction. The trade for foreign wheat is quite of a retail character, and prices are about the same as this day se'nlight. Last week's arrivals of foreign barley were large, and prices to-day rule in favour of the buyer. Beans and peas sell on the same terms as last Monday. The arrivals of foreign oats for the week are again large. The trade, notwithstanding, remains firm for all good sweet parcels. The condition and quality of many of the samples offering are bad, and, for these, low and irregular prices have been accepted.

### CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	PEAN—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent,	s. s.	s. s.	Grey .. .. .	34 to 36	34 to 36
red, 1863 .. ..	38 to 42		Maple .. .. .	36 to 39	36 to 39
Ditto 1864 .. ..	82 43		White .. .. .	34 28	34 28
White, 1863 .. ..	42 48		Boilers .. .. .	37 40	37 40
" 1864 .. .. .	44 50		Foreign, white ..	36 38	36 38
Foreign red .. ..	38 42		RYE .. .. .	26 28	26 28
" white .. .. .	42 52		OATS—		
BARLEY—			English feed ..	17 22	17 22
English malting ..	25 30		" potatoe .. ..	23 27	23 27
Chevalier .. ..	32 34		Scotch feed .. ..	18 22	18 22
Distilling .. ..	25 28		" potatoe .. ..	23 26	23 26
Foreign .. .. .	20 30		Irish black .. ..	18 21	18 21
MAIL—			" white .. .. .	19 21	19 21
Pale .. .. .	54 61		Foreign feed .. ..	18 23	18 23
Chevalier .. ..	60 62		FLOUR—		
Brown .. .. .	47 51		Town made .. ..	37 40	37 40
BEANS—			Country Marks ..	26 32	26 32
Ticks .. .. .	33 35		Norfolk & Suffolk	25 27	25 27
Harrow .. .. .	36 38				
Small .. .. .	38 44				
Egyptian .. ..	35 36				

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6*d.* to 7*d.*; household ditto, 5*d.* to 6*d.*.

### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 22.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 10,914 head. In the corresponding week in 1864, we received 8,703; in 1863, 5,353; in 1862, 3,929; in 1861, 6,147; in 1860, 6,972; and in 1859, 3,762 head. There was a large supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day, in somewhat improved condition. The trade ruled inactive, and prices were rather easier. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were somewhat on the increase, and the quality of the stock was good. The receipts from Scotland were large, and the condition excellent. From Ireland the supply was very limited. Although the attendance of butchers was good, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and prices were rather lower than on Monday last. However, the prime Scots and crosses realised 4*s.* 10*d.* per 8*lbs.* From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,500 Scots and crosses; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; from Scotland, 871 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 60 oxen and heifers. The total supply of sheep was somewhat extensive; but the arrivals of English breeds—although rather in excess of Monday last—were only moderate. The mutton trade ruled inactive. Good and prime downs and half-breeds changed hands at full prices, the top price of mutton being 6*s.* 3*d.*, and, in some instances, 6*s.* 4*d.* per 8*lbs.*; otherwise, the quotations had a drooping tendency. There was a moderate supply of lambs on sale, yet the trade was dull, on rather easier terms. The general top figure was 7*s.* 6*d.*, the extreme, 8*s.* per 8*lbs.* Calves were in moderate supply and slow request, at late rates. For pigs the inquiry was limited. Prices, however, ruled stationary.

### Per 8*lbs.* to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts, 3 4 to 3 8	Prime Southdown 6 0 to 6 2	
Second quality 3 10 4 2	Lamba .. .. .	6 8 7 8
Prime large oxen 4 4 4 6	Lge. coarse calves 4 2 4 8	
Prime Scots, &c., 4 8 4 10	Prime small .. .	4 10 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep 4 4 4 8	Large hogs .. .	3 6 4 4
Second quality 4 10 5 4	Meatm. porkers 4 6 4 10	
Pr. coarse woolled 5 6 5 10		

Quackling calves, 16*s.* to 22*s.*; and quarter-old store pigs, 20*s.* to 25*s.* each.

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 22.

But moderate supplies of town and country-killed meat are on sale at these markets to-day. The trade generally is firm, at our quotations.

### Per 8*lbs.* by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.			
Inferior beef	3	0 to 3	4	8 to 5	0			
Middling ditto	3	6	3	10	4	2 to 4	10	
Prime large do.	4	0	4	2	5	0 to 5	6	
Do. small do.	4	4	4	6	5	8 to 5	10	
Large pork.	3	6	4	6	Veal	4	0 to 5	0
					Lamb, 6s 4d to 7s 8d.			

### COVENT-GARDEN, SATURDAY, May 20.

Vegetables of all kinds are now abundant. Forced strawberries and grapes are also good, and pineapples are more plentiful than they have been lately. Cob nuts fetch from 50*s.* to 60*s.* per 100*lbs.* Oranges are now scarce. Lemons fetch from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per 100. Asparagus is now well supplied, as is also broccoli, of excellent quality, the heads being nearly as white as those of cauliflowers. Good new kidney potatoes fetch from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per dozen pounds. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, heaths, tulips, Chinese primulas, azaleas, pelargoniums, cinerarias, mignonette, and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 22.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 890 firkins butter, and 2,377 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 19,463 casks of butter, and 3,174 sales and 42 boxes of bacon. The transactions in the Irish butter market are quite in retail. Foreign declining so rapidly in price—6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt. since this day se'nlight—supplies nearly all the wants of the dealers. In the bacon market towards the close of the week there was an improved demand and a good business transacted; sales of best Waterford mauls at 70*s.* on board.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 22.—These markets continue to be well supplied with potatoes. Good and fine samples command a steady sale, at full current prices; otherwise, the trade is quiet, at late rates. The import last week was 294 boxes from Lisbon, 49 tons Caen, 14 bags Dordt, 407 Dunkirk, 140 Antwerp, and 26 bags from Rotterdam.

SEEDS, Monday, May 22.—The seed market is now without business passing in cloverseed, and quotations at present are only nominal.

WOOL, Monday, May 22.—A moderate but by no means extensive business has been done in English wool since our last report. Both as regards Down and long descriptions, the market has presented a tolerably firm appearance, and previous quotations have been supported. The public sales of colonial wool are progressing more freely, and foreign buyers are operating extensively.

TALLOW, Monday, May 22.—The tallow trade is steady to-day, at about stationary prices. F.Y.C. is quoted at 40*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow 39*s.* net cash. Rough fat is selling at 2*s.* 0*d.* per 8*lbs.*

OIL, Monday, May 22.—Limeoil is in moderate request at 31*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. on the spot. For rape the market is quiet at 43*s.* 6*d.* to 44*s.* for foreign refined. Other oils, more especially coconut, are firm in price. Spermaceti is worth 94*s.* per tun. French spirits of turpentine 6*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. American refined petroleum, 2*s.* 1*d.* per gallon.

COALS, Monday, May 22.—Market without alteration from last week. South Hutton's 18*s.* 3*d.*, Hutton's 18*s.* 6*d.*, East Hartlepool 18*s.* 3*d.*, Tees 18*s.*, Braddish's 17*s.* 3*d.*, Russell Hutton 17*s.*, Holywell 16*s.* 6*d.*, Gosforth 16*s.* 3*d.*, Hutton Lyon's 16*s.* 3*d.*, Hartley's 16*s.*, Hugh Hall 17*s.* 6*d.*, Kelso 15*s.* Fresh ships 8*s.* at sea 4*s.*

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, May 17.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£28,733,11	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	14,835,115
	£28,733,115		£28,733,115
Proprietors' Capital ..		Government Securities ..	
£14,553,000		£10,981,441	
Reserve .. .. .		Other Securities ..	
£3,213,266		£20,027,201	
Public Deposits ..		Notes .. .. .	
£7,680,977		£7,426,115	
Other Deposits ..		Gold & Silver Coin ..	
£13,489,291		£910,798	
Seven Days and other Bills .. .. .			
£63,022			
£89,978,556		£89,978,556	

May 18, 1865.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.



## Advertisements.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (Limited) ARE INSTRUCTED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR £1,212,000 A STOCK OF

THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

In 30,000 Provisional Scrip Certificates to Bearer of £40 each, with interest guaranteed by Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., Betts, and Crampton, at 6 per cent. per annum on price of issue, and payable on amount paid-up, as from 1st January, 1865, and payment of such interest will be continued to 1st July, 1867, by half-yearly payments on 1st July and 1st January in each year. The first six months' interest will be paid on 1st July, 1865.

Deposit, £1 per Certificate on Application, and £4 on Allotment.

Price of Issue, £21 for each Certificate, equal to £52 10s. per £100 Stock.

Liability Limited to Amount of Subscription.

The remaining half of this Stock, £1,212,000, will not be issued for twelve months, and then only as Paid-up Stock, and at not less a price than £10 per £100 Stock advance on the present price of issue.

## DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable Lord RONDES, Lees Court, Faversham, Kent, Chairman.  
The Lord HARRIS, K.S.I., South-street, Grosvenor-square, Deputy Chairman.

Sir R. W. Carden, Royal Exchange-buildings.

George Cobb, Esq., Bridgar, Sittingbourne.

Edward W. Edwards, Esq., Victoria-street, London.

William Gladstone, Esq., 37, Old Broad-street, London.

Charles J. Hilton, Esq., The Pines, Bickley, Kent.

G. F. Holroyd, Esq., 8, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, W.

James Lake, Esq., Newlands, Sittingbourne.

Sir C. H. J. Rich, Bart., Nottingham-place, London.

Sir Caspar P. Roper, 15, Langham-place, London.

Sir John Maxwell Tylden, Milstead, Sittingbourne.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, 5, Bank-buildings, E.C.

## ENGINEERS.

Joseph Cubitt, Esq., C.E., Great George-street.

F. T. Turner, Esq., C.E., Parliament-street.

SECRETARY.—W. E. Johnson, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.—J. S. Forbes, Esq.

## PROSPECTUS.

The present object is to offer for public subscription the first half of the A Stock of the Metropolitan Extension Railways of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, amounting to £1,212,000, which with the £1,212,000, to be issued only as fully paid-up stock, at not less a price than 10s. per cent. increase on the present price of issue, or earlier than twelve months hence, completes the amount of £2,424,000, the total amount of that stock.

Full details of the lines and their present position are given at length in the statement annexed, which, with the maps attached, show the routes of these lines and those in connection.

In considering this stock as an investment, the principal points for consideration are, first, the amount of stock to pay dividend upon; secondly, the probable receipts; thirdly, the minimum dividend per cent. to yield a fair return on the price of issue.

The capital of the Metropolitan Extension Railways is constituted as follows, viz.:

Debentures.....	£1,433,000
B Stock, entitled to 6 per Cent. Preference.....	825,000
C Stock, entitled to 6 per Cent. Preference, after B.....	1,050,000
A Stock (present issue), entitled to remainder of profits up to 6 per cent. £1,212,000	2,424,000
A Stock (for future issue as fully paid-up Stock), entitled to remainder of profits up to 6 per cent. 1,212,000	
	£5,733,000

The total mileage is about 14 miles.

The traffic on the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway has amounted since 1st January, 1865, to an average of 6734 per mile per week, which is moreover daily increasing, and at present arises from metropolitan passengers, a trifling amount only of through traffic and no goods being as yet carried on this line.

When it is considered that the present traffic on the Metropolitan Extension Railways of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company is conducted over only two lines of way, and with an inadequate amount of rolling stock, also that it is still unfinished, and that the portion at work has only recently been opened, it will be observed that the present receipts afford no reliable data upon which to form an estimate of the probable traffic.

To fix the amount at anything like what is felt by competent judges will be the actual result when the enormous traffic that the Junctions with the Metropolitan (Underground), the Great Northern, the Midland, the Great Western, the West London Extension, the South-Western, and the North Western will bring on the lines, might be considered an exaggeration by those inexperienced in the wonderful elasticity of Metropolitan and Suburban traffic.

It is therefore better not to estimate the probable traffic higher than the average of the mileage receipts of the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway, as above mentioned, viz., 6734 per mile per week. This multiplied by the mileage of the Metropolitan Extension Lines of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, would give a return of 489,944 per annum. From this sum must be deducted 40 per cent. for working charges, which is a liberal estimate. The net results from passengers only may be estimated therefore at 293,966 per annum.

The large goods traffic which these lines will enjoy, alike from the admirable position and number of the stations as from the arrangements made for working the traffic, will certainly augment the receipts by at least 40,000 net per annum; which, in that case, after paying interest on Debentures, and on the B and C Stocks, would yield a dividend of 5 per cent. on the whole of the £2,424,000 A Stock (including the present issue), which at the price it is now offered at, would be equal to 10 per cent. per annum.

The price at which the A Stock is now offered must be considered most advantageous to the investor, if only one-half of this result is attained; when, however, the increased receipts would permit a dividend of 5 per cent., the Stock must certainly rise to par, which would practically be a profit of upwards of 47 per cent. above the price of issue.

It is considered that results approaching the above figures will be reached in less than two years; and that a steady increase may be further looked for from that time. Arrangements have therefore been made with Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., Betts, and Crampton, to guarantee interest as from 1st January, 1865, until 1st July, 1867, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up, by which latter date it is confidently believed the intrinsic merits of the whole system will have developed themselves.

The belief entertained as to the augmentation in value of this stock, when it is considered that the lines possess metropolitan termini as well as metropolitan and suburban traffic, is borne out by the relative prices of the Shares and Stock of the Great Northern and of the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway Company before they had finished their lines and afterwards, viz.:

The Great Northern A Stock was in October, 1853, quoted in the Stock Exchange List at 54s. per 100l. stock; it now is worth 145s., or 91s. per cent. increase in value.

The Metropolitan (Underground) Railway was in April,

1861, only four years ago, quoted in the Stock Exchange List at equal to 54s. per 100l. stock; it now is worth 135s., or 81s. per cent. increase in value. These facts speak for themselves as to the prospects of the stock now offered for subscription.

The price of subscription is fixed at 21s. per certificate of 40l., equal to 52s. 10s. per 100l. stock, and the periods of payment are as under:—

£1 per Certificate on Application.	
4	Allotment
4	1st September, 1865.
4	1st December, 1865
4	1st March, 1866.
4	1st June, 1866.

£21

All calls not duly paid will render previous payments liable to forfeiture. When the whole amount of 21s. per certificate is paid, 40l. stock for each certificate will be transferred into the name of the then holder thereof.

The option will be given to all subscribers to pay up in full on allotment (entitling them to interest on the whole amount of the price of issue from 1st January, 1865); and discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on prepayment of instalments. These two allowances would further reduce the price of issue by about 2s. 10s. per cent.

In the allotment, those applications the whole balance on which it is intended by applicants to be paid in one instalment on allotment will be first considered.

Applications must be made on the forms annexed, and accompanied by payment of 1s. per share (without which no application can be considered), to any of the undermentioned Bankers:—

The London and County Bank.  
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.  
The Agricultural Bank (Limited).  
Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith.  
The National Bank, London, Dublin, and its Branches in Ireland.

The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and its Branches in Scotland.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit paid will be returned forthwith without deduction; and if less are allotted than the number of certificates applied for, the sum paid will be applied towards the amount payable on the allotment on the number so allotted.

Prospectuses, with maps, plans, &c., may be had of the undermentioned Stockbrokers:—

Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, 9, Angel-court, E.C.  
Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 10, Old Broad-street.  
Messrs. Knight, Dale, and Co., 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C., and of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited), (Alfred Lowe, Esq., Secretary) at their offices, 17 and 18, Cornhill, London, and at the Offices of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company (W. E. Johnson, Esq., Secretary), Victoria Station, Finsbury, S.W.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO BE PAID UP BY INSTALMENTS. (To be left with Bankers.)

To the Directors of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited).

£1,212,000 A Stock of the Metropolitan Extension Railways of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Bank, the sum of £ , being 1s. per Scrip Certificate on Scrip Certificates, I request you to allot me Scrip Certificates of the above Stock, in conformity with the prospectus issued by you, and I hereby agree to accept such certificates, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of £4 per certificate due on the allotment thereof, and the instalments when due. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full.....  
Usual signature.....  
Address in full.....  
Date May, 1865.

\* Insert Banker's name.

OR, THIS FORM OF APPLICATION TO BE USED BY APPLICANTS DESIROUS OF PAYING THE BALANCE IN ONE INSTALMENT ON ALLOTMENT.

(To be left with Bankers.)  
To the Directors of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited).

£1,212,000 A Stock of the Metropolitan Extension Railways of the London, Chatham, and Dover, Railway Company.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Bank the sum of £ , being 1s. per Scrip Certificate on Scrip Certificates, I request you to allot me Scrip Certificates of the above Stock, in conformity with the prospectus issued by you, and I hereby agree to accept such certificates, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of £4 per certificate due on allotment thereof.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
Name in full.....  
Usual signature.....  
Address in full.....  
Date May, 1865.

\* Insert Banker's name.

## ISSUE OF £1,212,000 A STOCK OF

THE METROPOLITAN EXTENSION RAILWAYS OF THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, Limited, hereby give notice that the Subscription Lists for the above Stock will close on Saturday next, the 27th inst., at three o'clock, for London applications, and on Monday next, 29th inst., for country applications.

By order of the Court,  
ALFRED LOWE, Secretary.  
17 and 18, Cornhill, London, 23rd May, 1865.



## NEW EDITION.—POST FREE.

GABRIEL'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH (ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE)

Explaining the only effectual mode of supplying Artificial Teeth without pain, to answer in every particular the purpose of natural masticators.

GABRIEL'S "Pamphlet on the Teeth" should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist.—Morning Herald.

These Teeth are supplied on the principle of Capillary Attraction and Suction, thus dispensing entirely with springs, and are supplied at moderate charges.

## MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

LONDON:

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.

CITY ESTABLISHMENT:

64 (late 36), LUDGATE-HILL.

(Four Doors from the Railway Bridge.)

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. GABRIEL guarantee every case they undertake.

AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per Set, best in Europe, warranted. Single Teeth and partial Sets at proportionate moderate charges.

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and FURNITURE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S STOCK on SHOW of IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS and CHILDREN'S COTS stands unrivalled either for extent or moderateness of prices. He also supplies Bedding, manufactured on the premises, and Bed-hangings of guaranteed quality.

Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dove-tail joints and patent sacking, from 12s. each. Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety, from £1 4s. to £25.

Complete suites of Bed-room Furniture in Mahogany, Fancy Woods, Polished and Japanned Deal, always on show. These are made by WILLIAM S. BURTON, at his Manufactory, 84, Newman street, and every article is guaranteed. China Toilet Ware in great variety, from 4s. the set of five pieces.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than twenty-five years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver. A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Bead Pattern.	Thread Pattern.	King's or Shell and Thread.
12 Table Forks .....	£ s. d. 1 13 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 2 4 0	£ s. d. 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons .....	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks .....	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons .....	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons .....	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls .....	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 6
2 Sauce Ladles .....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon .....	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls .....	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 4
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl .....	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs ..	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers ..	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
1 Butter Knife .....	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle .....	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter .....	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 0
Total .....	9 19 9	12 9 0	13 9 6	14 17 3

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2s. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, BRONZES, and LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON invites inspection of his Stock of these, displayed in two large Show-rooms. Each article is of guaranteed quality, and some are objects of pure vertu, the productions of the first manufacturers of Paris, from whom WILLIAM S. BURTON imports them direct.

Clocks, from ..	7 6 to 45 0
Candelabra, from ..	13 6 to 16 10 0 per pair.
Bronzes, from ..	18 0 to 16 10 0
Lamps, Modérateur, from	6 0 to 9 0 0
Pure Colza Oil ..	4 0 per gallon.

## WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid. It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and plans of the Twenty large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard London.

## PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY,

AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

73 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C

Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED, New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE ON HIRE.

\* New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

CRAMER and CO., LIMITED, Let on Hire the following Pianofortes for Three Years, after which, and Without any Further Payment Whatever, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer:—

28 Guinea Pianette, in Rosewood or Walnut .....	£2 12s. 6d. per quarter.
42 Guinea Drawing-room Model Cottage, Rosewood or Walnut ..	£3 18s. 9d. per quarter.
60 Guinea Semi-Oblique, Rosewood or Walnut .....	£5 5s. per quarter.

Other Instruments, such as Grands, Semi-Grands, &c., may also be hired on the same system.

Every Instrument is warranted of the very best manufacture, inferior Pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock. Quarterly Payments are required.

HARMONIUMS ON THE SAME SYSTEM.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY (the Largest in Europe),

207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

## TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN and SIMEON MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 448, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station), Established 1820, solicit attention to their method of supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable and durable than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to Loose Teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas, warranted. For the efficacy, utility, and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.



W. F. THOMAS AND CO.'S  
PATENT SEWING MACHINES.  
PRIZE MEDAL.  
66, Newgate-street; and Regent-street, Oxford-street, London.

SEWING MACHINES of the very First Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on. For sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.

The American and English Sewing Machine Company, 457, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and BLACK, at 2s. 6d. the yard, made of bright Italian silk, with the guarantee for durability of eminent firms in Paris and Lyons. The Silk Department includes all the richest and most costly productions. Patterns sent free. HARVEY and Co., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

COMFORT to the FEET. The PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are invaluable to all who suffer from tender feet, HALL and CO., Sole Patentees, 6, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE (PATENT) MIXTURE OF TEAS, 6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free. Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed FRANKS, SON and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

FRY'S HOMOEOPATHIC ROCK ICELAND MOSS PEARL COCOA.

FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London, are the only English Manufacturers of Cocoa who obtained the Prize Medal, 1862.

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with prices of 1,000 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE, sent (free by post) on application to FILMER and SONS, Upholsters, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, London, W.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The medical profession for Thirty Years have approved of this pure solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Gout and stomachic disorders of every kind; and as a mild aperient it is especially adapted for ladies and children.

Prepared solely by DINNEFORD and CO., Chemists, &c., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold throughout the world by all respectable Chemists.

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